

Sherriff.....Geo. F. Owen
Clerk.....James W. Hartwick
Register.....John L. Leese
Treasurer.....R. D. Condit
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Peterson
Judge of Probate.....J. C. Taylor
C. C. Coroner.....L. J. Wright
Surveyor.....Wm. H. Hanks

South Branch.....F. F. Richardson
Deer Creek.....John Hanna
Maple Forest.....P. F. Decker
Grayling.....A. J. Taylor
Frederick.....James Smith

WILD DAY FOR WIND.

FOURTEEN TORNADOES SWEEP OVER KANSAS.

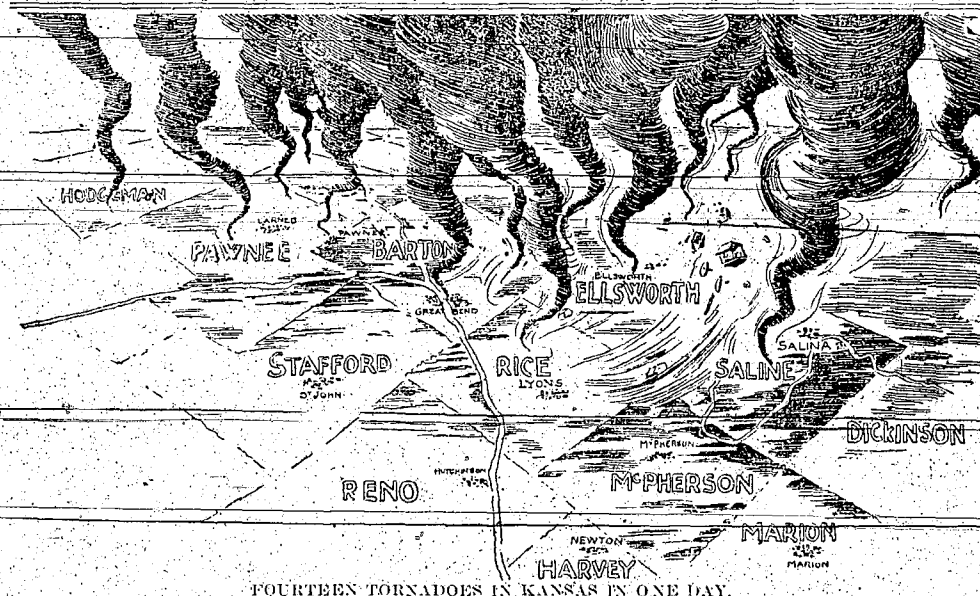
Many Prairie Counties Are Visited—Breaking Up of Hurricane Center Reduces Force of the Wind—Small Loss of Life Results.

This season Kansas has had fourteen tornadoes in one day. This is the first time in the history of the state that so many tornadoes have been reported in one day. The first storm formed in the neighborhood of St. Peter and Paul's Church, five miles north of Ellsworth, Kan., at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, destroying one house completely and damaging several other farm houses and outbuildings. Almost simultaneously another tornado formed about four miles east of Great Bend and moving in a northeasterly direction, demolished fences and barns and killed considerable live stock. Here a farm house and building were demolished, but the family escaped. Another storm at about the same time struck near Pawnee Rock, thirteen miles southeast of Great Bend, and wrecked several buildings and destroyed crops. Considerable damage, with no loss of life, is also reported at and near Clifton, in the northern part of Barton County, and at Fredonia, in the western part of Rice County. Rain and hail following the storm did great damage to crops in some localities.

The first storm formed in the neighborhood of St. Peter and Paul's Church, five miles north of Ellsworth, Kan., at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, destroying one house completely and damaging several other farm houses and outbuildings. Almost simultaneously another tornado formed about four miles east of Great Bend and moving in a northeasterly direction, demolished fences and barns and killed considerable live stock. Here a farm house and building were demolished, but the family escaped. Another storm at about the same time struck near Pawnee Rock, thirteen miles southeast of Great Bend, and wrecked several buildings and destroyed crops. Considerable damage, with no loss of life, is also reported at and near Clifton, in the northern part of Barton County, and at Fredonia, in the western part of Rice County. Rain and hail following the storm did great damage to crops in some localities.

VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

Boer Peace Envoys Are Received at the White House.
Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Walrus, the three Boer envoys, who are now in this country, visited the White House Tuesday morning, according to previous arrangement, to pay their respects to the President. No official state



FOURTEEN TORNADOES IN KANSAS IN ONE DAY.

us was given the visitors and they presented credentials.
The envoys were received in the blue parlor, no one being present but themselves, the President and Secretary Condit. At first the conversation touched upon a variety of subjects. The Boers talked about Washington; told how they admired the city and the President; escorted them to the porch at the rear of the executive mansion, where a splendid view is obtainable of the Washington monument and the Potomac river. President Kruger's name finally was mentioned and the visitors then stated their purpose in coming to this country. They said they understood that what Secretary Hay had told them was final and that the position of the United States was that this country could not interfere in the present struggle in South Africa. The President confirmed this view. He said that the action he took some time ago

CUBAN POSTAL OFFICERS.



MAJOR BATHONE
Director of Posts.



POSTMASTER THOMPSON,
OF HAVANA.

BISHOPS ARE CHOSEN

Methodists Elect David H. Moore and J. W. Hamilton.
Dr. David H. Moore of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, and the Rev. John W. Hamilton, also of Cincinnati, corresponding secretary of the Presbytery and Southern Education Society, were chosen bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the seventeenth ballot at the general conference in Chicago Tuesday. The balloting was: Total number of votes, 665; necessary to elect, 444. D. H. Moore, 534; J. W. Hamilton, 516; J. R. Day, 104; H. Spill



DR. HAMILTON. REV. MOORE.

mever, 71; T. B. Neely, 41; J. F. Berry, 25; C. J. Little, 13; scattering, 23.
By an overwhelming vote the general conference on Wednesday decided to abolish the pastoral time limit, by which a minister has been able to remain in one charge not longer than five successive years. Thus one of the fundamental laws of the denomination and one of the principal features of the Methodist ministry is laid aside, and preachers may remain in places as long as the bishops appoint them.

FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

When the young man with the winning smile rings the door bell and announces that he is a census enumerator, if you have the slightest hesitancy in accepting his word for that fact, just ask him to show you his badge. If he is really Uncle Sam's agent he will unhesitatingly display a silver badge just like that shown in our illustration. This confers upon him all the powers of an officer of the United States Government, and as such he is entitled to all due respect. When his labors are over, Uncle Sam generously is going to allow him to keep the emblem of his authority as a sentinel.

The director of the census will make an effort to obtain exact returns from every man and press in the South of the number of bales of cotton they handle during the present season. No gin is too small or insignificant to be overlooked, and the information sought is so important to the Southern people that the enumerators and special agents anticipate their helpful cooperation. The work will begin on the



1st of June, and if successful it is expected that a similar cotton census may be taken every year. The price of cotton is always based upon the volume of the crop, and from the beginning of the planting until the last bale is pressed thousands of people throughout the South are studying the spotted and anxious care in order to determine whether to sell their crop at the ruling price or wait for an advance. The Agricultural Department has a thorough system that is generally reliable. Several private agencies, newspapers, transportation companies, and commercial organizations have undertaken the same work, but their estimates are always hundreds of thousands of bales apart. There is only one means by which the exact amount of the crop can be obtained, and that is from the spinning establishments. Every bale has to be ginned, whether it is consigned on the plantation or sent to Europe, and the director of the census proposes this year to count every bale that goes through the gins of the country.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister at Washington, has issued a proclamation to the Chinese residents of the United States, explaining the purpose of the census and requesting them to give all the information asked for by the enumerators without hesitation. Ten years ago the enumerators found it difficult to obtain information from the Chinese, who suspected that it was to be used against them, and Director Merriam, anticipating similar difficulties this year, requested Mr. Wu to allay the suspicion of his fellow countrymen.

It may be a matter of interest to superstitious people that the enumeration of population this year will be made on Friday—the 1st of June happening to fall on that inauspicious day.

For the first time in the history of the nation census takers will be an enumeration of a year of animals employed in cities and towns. Heretofore the free stock census has been confined exclusively to farm animals, horses, cows, sheep, etc., but Director Merriam has ordered the enumerators to ascertain the number of carriage and saddle horses, draft animals and other live stock owned in cities, towns and villages.

John Lutz, Wilkesbarre, Pa., will hang for killing his wife.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

MEASURE HAS BADLY DISCONTENTED THE DEMOCRATS.

In Attempting to Make Party Capital Out of the Shipping Bill They Show Themselves to Be About Evenly Divided For and Against It.

The Democratic leaders in Congress have been making elaborate preparations to make the shipping bill a campaign issue. They have attempted to terrorize the Republicans into the abandonment of the bill at the present session at least. It is not known how much the foreign shipping lobby is willing to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund if the bill's consideration is deferred until the short session. Postponement, say the foreign shipping lobby, means the bill's defeat.

A \$200,000,000 a year business is the stake. If Democratic threats of filibustering are effective enough to induce Republicans to postpone the consideration of the shipping bill, the foreign shipping lobby, their free trade allies and Democratic dupes will each have carried their point.

Democratic success up to this time is the more amazing as their own disorganization on this question is disclosed. It would be imagined that they would be united in opposition to the bill, if intending to make a campaign issue of it. Just the reverse is the case. They are about evenly divided for and against it. This is shown by the two minority reports that have been filed by the Democratic members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. The first report filed was signed by Messrs. William Astor Chandler, of New York; John H. Small, of North Carolina, and Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana. Their report advocates government aid and opposes free ships. Their suggested amendments to the bill are not of a character to seriously minimize its effectiveness.

The other four Democratic members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee who signed the other report are Messrs. John F. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts; Marion Davies, of California; Thomas Speight, of Mississippi, and Wm. D. Daly, of New Jersey. Their support opposes subsidies and in effect advocates free ships. Their report said to have been written by an attorney of the foreign steamship lines, is largely an attack upon the only American steamship line engaged in the transatlantic trade.

The odium attaching to the Democrats who are fighting the battle of the foreign shipping lobby in Congress, and who advocate the purchase of ships built abroad, instead of their construction in the United States, presents them in a very sorry figure. They will be infinitely more busy in defending their own attitude on this question than they can be in assailing that of the Republicans and a large contingent of their own party associates. The Democratic leaders had made desperate efforts to prevent a public disclosure of their differences, but the courage of nearly one-half of the minority made further concealment of their condition impossible. The Democratic members of the committee who advocate government aid by independently filing their report in advance of the submission of the other minority report, forced the signers of the latter to lamely limp last into the public eye. Their hopeless division shows how utterly impossible will be for them to make a successful campaign issue of the shipping question.

If Democrats attack a government-aided shipping, Democrats who have the best of the argument may be quoted in answer. Republican ammunition with which to refute Democratic attacks of this character need not be used. It is furnished by the more honest and courageous of the Democrats themselves.

This is a situation which seems almost providential for the united Republicans. They seem to be assured of the votes of a large contingent—possibly one-half—of the Democrats in the House in favor of the ship subsidy bill, if it is brought up for passage now. Such an opportunity has not been presented in a generation, and may never again occur so favorable.

The same situation exists in the Senate. The Democrats there are unable to prepare, much less present, a minority report in opposition to the ship subsidy bill. It is well and publicly known that a number of Democrats will speak and vote for the bill.

What the Democratic leaders desire to avoid, at all hazards, is the effect it will have upon their party followers that will surely result from the discussion in the Senate of the ship subsidy bill at this session, to disclose a substantial contingent of their own party associates in advocacy and voting for that bill.

If Republicans can be coerced, intimidated or cajoled into postponing the consideration of the ship subsidy bill at the present session, the Democrats may be able to conceal their own weakness in divided opposition to the ship subsidy bill in the Senate. A little incident has clearly demonstrated this, and shown the desperation of the Democratic leaders.

this subject in its last national platform; and that in any event they were decidedly opposed to the dragging of the shipping question into partisan politics. They told him that the shipping question was a business proposition—a commercial question, and of great and pressing national importance; that they so considered it, and that they were quite ready to defend their position at any time.

In these very favorable circumstances, for the Republicans to defer action on the ship subsidy bill until the Democratic National Convention can be whipped into adopting an expression in its next national platform, opposing government aid for the upbuilding of American shipping, will make it infinitely more difficult than ever for courageous and patriotic Democrats to support the measure. It means to gravely impair, if not actually defeat, its final passage.

The prestige of Democratic success in compelling the Republicans to defer action at this session on the ship subsidy bill—since postponement will be regarded the country over as a Democratic, free trade, foreign shipping victory—will make it all the easier for them to defeat action at the next session, and all the harder for Republicans to secure favorable action.

PORTO RICANS PLEASED.

British Consul There About the Only Man Who Wants Free Trade.
A private letter received from an American in Porto Rico indicates that talk of the hardships predicted to fall upon the Porto Ricans following the enactment of the tariff and civil government laws for the island is moonshine. In his letter he says:

"The people here, irrespective of caste or condition, hail the passage of the Foraker bill with the greatest delight, and are now beginning to prepare for a revival of business and good times. There seems to have been a very grave misrepresentation of facts made in the United States concerning the wants of the natives and business men of this island in so far as it relates to the tariff. It is a mistaken idea that free trade is wanted here. On the contrary the merchants (99 out of every hundred) want a small tariff in preference, and in fact did not at any time object to the 25 per cent. first talked of. They are bright enough to prefer a small indirect tax to a heavy direct form of taxation, to raise the revenues necessary to conduct the government of the island. About the only ones desiring the benefit of free trade are a few foreigners like Mr. Finley, the British consul at San Juan, who have bought up all the sugar and tobacco in sight at a low figure, and have been holding the same in anticipation of a free entry to the States, thereby enabling them to realize more largely on their investment."

Pearl Button Industry.
Pearl button-making was first made possible in the United States by the McKinley tariff of 1892. Of course the industry was nearly destroyed by the free-trade Wilson bill of 1894. After further protection was given the industry by the Dingley tariff of 1897, the eighth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the State of Iowa says:

"A remarkable development of the business was witnessed in 1898, no less than thirty-five factories being established during the first six months of that year."
Seven towns in Illinois and six in Iowa are centers of button-making. It supports an important fishery, and as a report says:

"Besides the people thus directly connected with the business, many others in more than a score of towns are benefited, including merchants, machinists, boatmen, draymen and transportation companies."

Democratic free trade will kill the pearl button business, throw lots of people out of employment and injure local trade and transportation.

The Tariff that Pays.
A tariff for revenue only may generally be classified as a tariff that doesn't produce enough revenue either for the National Treasury or the wage-earner. Note the following statement of customs receipts:

Year.	Customs.	Low.	Average.
1892.....	11%	7%	10-10
1893.....	10%	6	8
1894.....	12	8	10%
1895.....	14	9	13%
1896.....	15%	9%	13%

During the last three years, on a clip of 15,000,000 pounds, there has been an average gain of half a million dollars to the farmers of Oregon every year.

The Democratic Millstone.
The adoption by the Democrats of Nebraska of a Populist platform, at the dictation of Bryan, shows that the free silver agent is still willing to take up with "any old thing" for the sake of catching a few votes, but his poor performance has ripped the Democratic party up the back, and they are wondering how they can get rid of the millstone that hangs about their necks. Next November will see the end of Bryan—Norwich (Ohio) Reflector.

Internal Revenue Cost.
Internal revenue collections, in 1895 and 1896, cost 2.02 per cent. of the money collected. In 1899 only 1.50 per cent. of these revenues was chargeable to collection expenses. A Republican administration is always careful of the people's money.

Not Hiring the Brains.
The friends of the Hon. Joe Bailey declare that the Senate minority is sadly in need of brains. Possibly this is true, but what has this to do with Bailey's advent in that body?

Cautions.
Mr. Gorman doesn't guarantee Democratic success in Maryland this year. Mr. Gorman's recent experience with the Maryland voters has made him more conservative than ever.

COTTON MILL MEN.

FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM MEET IN THE SOUTH.

President J. H. McAden Says Every Industry Is Prospering and that All Are Together for Prosperity—Believes in the "Open Door."

One of the largest assemblages of cotton mill representatives ever held in the United States convened recently at Charlotte, N. C., the occasion being the fourth annual session of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association. Five hundred mill men were in attendance, and it is estimated that the total capital represented aggregated \$500,000,000.

President J. H. McAden called the convention to order. After congratulating the members of the association upon the large attendance at the convention, President McAden said:
"A long period of depression is at an end, every industry is prospering; every man who can work and will work can find employment at good wages. Money is easy, the finances of the country are on a sound and safe basis, confidence is restored, a bright future awaits us, and we may confidently look for a period of industrial development unequalled in the history of this country. It gives us great pleasure to give you a cordial welcome at all our meetings. There will be no division of territory, no Mason and Dixon's line, with the manufacturers. We are all together in one common interest and one common cause."

"We are endeavoring to convert the raw material into manufactured products and to find a good market for foreign countries. Our export trade, alone with the empire of China, without any organized efforts on our part, will exceed \$25,000,000.
"We should favor and urge a permanent and vigorous policy on the part of our general government in favor of the 'open door' policy with China, and we should hold and govern the Philippine Islands, which are destined to become the distributing center of the Eastern world, and make our country the center of Eastern civilization."

"The great hope of the South is in its manufacturers. We ask for no class legislation. With extended commercial relations with foreign countries, new territory opened before us, we can plant our products wherever our flag floats, and successfully compete with the world."

"We should give strong expressions in favor of appropriations by the State governments for building and maintaining textile schools."

"There are many things we could do for our operatives—make tenement houses comfortable, adopt improved sanitary and ventilation regulations, build churches and schools and provide libraries. We should do all in our power to erect a high standard of morals, and elevate and dignify labor."

Our Trade Expansion.
A series of special articles recently appearing in the London Times, addressed to the British manufacturers, calls attention to the increasing exports of American products, especially to Great Britain and her colonies. The Times considers the matter "one of grave importance, and it is not in England only that our increasing export trade causes comment. Continental papers have treated the matter with interest and alarm. A recent shipment of manufactured goods to Australia, the largest ever sent to that part of the world, from the United States, indicated the kind of articles that constitute these increased exports. The cargo consisted of sewing machines, musical instruments, vehicles, typewriters, trolley appliances and shoes. Another large shipment recently made was seventeen carloads of cotton goods from an Alabama mill to China. Europe evidently doesn't like our expansion."

Western Wool Values.
Oregon wool prices are interesting, as the following values, at which the same staple grades were sold in that State, show:

Year.	High.	Low.	Average.
1892.....	9	7%	8
1893.....	11%	7%	10-10
1894.....	10%	6	8
1895.....	12	8	10%
1896.....	14	9	13%
1897.....	15%	9%	13%

The Democratic Millstone.
The adoption by the Democrats of Nebraska of a Populist platform, at the dictation of Bryan, shows that the free silver agent is still willing to take up with "any old thing" for the sake of catching a few votes, but his poor performance has ripped the Democratic party up the back, and they are wondering how they can get rid of the millstone that hangs about their necks. Next November will see the end of Bryan—Norwich (Ohio) Reflector.

Internal Revenue Cost.
Internal revenue collections, in 1895 and 1896, cost 2.02 per cent. of the money collected. In 1899 only 1.50 per cent. of these revenues was chargeable to collection expenses. A Republican administration is always careful of the people's money.

Not Hiring the Brains.
The friends of the Hon. Joe Bailey declare that the Senate minority is sadly in need of brains. Possibly this is true, but what has this to do with Bailey's advent in that body?

Cautions.
Mr. Gorman doesn't guarantee Democratic success in Maryland this year. Mr. Gorman's recent experience with the Maryland voters has made him more conservative than ever.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 12 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRINCEBURY CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Gilchrist, Pastor. Regular services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and V. S. S. at 8:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST-PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Whitlitt, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:40 p. m., except the third Sunday each month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father E. Wehler. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 366, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MARVIN POST, No. 249, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. L. POND, Post Com.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 164, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. J. M. Jones, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 132, meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187, meets every Tuesday evening. JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. H. DORCHEN, Captain.

CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLIN, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 43, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. A. GROULFEE, W. M. Mrs. FRED NARRIN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790, meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. WOODMAN, C. R.

B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 34, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Governor, Lady Com.

Mrs. E. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCAION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 441, K. of L., meets at 8 o'clock the first and third Wednesday of each month.

H. A. FOXD, K. of R. S. L. T. WRIGHT, C. G.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. F., will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on or before the full of the moon.

JULIUS K. MEZ, T. J. M. F. L. MITCHELL, Sec.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R., meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. ROSE E. FOUNER, President.

ELIA MCINTYRE, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Crawford County

Exchange Bank

N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,

PROPRIETORS.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money-to-loan. Deposits of \$1.00 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to.

We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.

HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 evenings.

Residence, first floor, north of Avalanche office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and

Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Representing Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Office at Court House, GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Federal avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

It Beats All

Why some business men can't see the value of the local newspaper as an advertising medium. Persons who do see the value of it, however, advertise their wares year in and year out. AND THAT'S THE ONLY ONE WHO DO THE MOST BUSINESS!

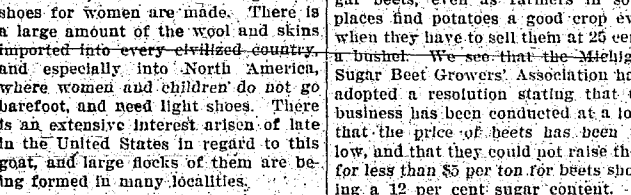
AGRICULTURAL

removed. Work, salt and market as soon as possible. If you are so unfortunate as to get a poor grade of butter it must be consumed at once or it will soon be unfit for use.

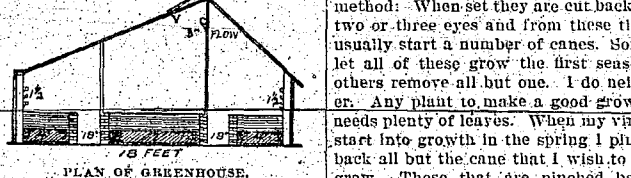
First Principles with Bees.
Bees when frightened by smoke will immediately gorge themselves with honey and lose all inclination to sting. The most vicious colony of hybrids may be controlled by using a little tobacco in the smoke.

The prosperity of a colony depends upon the fertility of the queen. If weak colonies have become populous in one season kill the queen and give them another.

The Angora Goat.
The accompanying picture shows what the Angora goat is like. Its chief value is in its fleece, which supplies a material known as mohair, that is now largely used in manufactures for serges and coarser woolen goods, braids and bindings, for which no sheep wool is fitted. It is of African

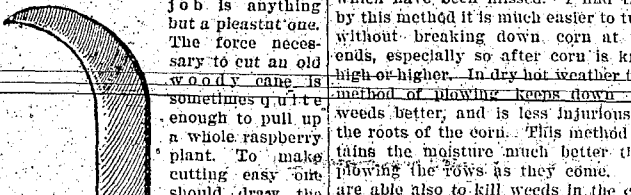


Greenhouse Plan.
A plan of a greenhouse and the arrangement of pipes for heating is shown in the accompanying cut. The width is eighteen feet, the length may be desired. The walls are four feet high. The benches are set on the ground and are eighteen inches high.



PLAN OF GREENHOUSE.
The side ones are four feet wide and the middle ones seven. The dark space in the benches represent the filling of stones or broken bricks for drainage of the beds. There are seven distributing heat pipes, one three inches in diameter at the top, which branches into four inch and a half pipes on the north side, and three on the south. Whether steam or hot water be used, the pipes must slope sufficiently to cause the water to flow in a steady current. The depth of soil in the benches is ten inches. The best way to heat a house of this kind is by steam. The steam is condensed on its passage and the water is returned to the boiler, thus forming a steady circuit through the pipes.

Good Pruning Knife.
Any one having tried to cut the old wood of raspberries and blackberries without a proper tool knows that the work is anything but a pleasant one. The force necessary to cut an old woody cane is sometimes so great that it is enough to pull up a whole raspberry plant. To make cutting easy one should draw the knife across the object to be cut. A writer in Farm and Fireside says: I have lately come across a knife that works well. I have tested it and find it superior to anything I have seen. Looking at the accompanying illustration, one might suppose a knife of such shape would slip instead of cutting. But that is not so. In testing it one will be surprised how nicely it will do the cutting. It will slip just enough to give the drawing motion, and thus it will sever the hard cane from the stub with the least outlay of strength. The illustration represents the shape of the knife exactly as it should be. A good blacksmith should be able to make one out of a worn-out file. It should be inserted in an old hoe handle, or something of that order.



Care of Milk and Churning.
As soon as drawn from the cow, put the milk where no bad odors can reach it, or better, as soon as a ball is filled strain it into the can and place in a tank of cold water or run through the separator; if one is used. If ice is plentiful, reduce the temperature of the water to 45 degrees and practically all the cream will be obtained. Do not mix the night's and morning's milk if the best grade of butter is expected. Change the water in the tank often enough to prevent its becoming foul. If the water is kept at about 55 degrees, practically all the cream will rise in twenty-four hours. Skim, and when enough is obtained for a churning, raise to a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees to ripen. Hasten the ripening by using sour skim milk as a starter. In winter churn at 65 degrees. In summer 55 to 60 is preferable. As soon as the granules are the size of wheat grains, draw off and wash until all the buttermilk is

STATUES OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Dunkard Select Fruit Farms - Two Poisoning Cases - A Discharged Employee - Wrecks - Revenge - Incurable - Sent to Reform School - Fire at Fife.

The arrival at St. Joseph recently of a large delegation of Dunkards, representatives of thousands of the sect in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, with the purpose of purchasing fruit land in that section, created a stir among peach growers. The visit was devoted upon months of correspondence and investigations of other peach-growing districts, and they practically have closed doors for hundreds of acres of the best fruit farms tributary to St. Joseph. As the Dunkards are known to number not less than 20,000, more than half of whom are represented as being ready to colonize around St. Joseph, the fruit-growing industry will receive a great impetus.

Michigan Has Two Poisonings.
A. J. Smith of Hope township, aged 88, in under arrest charged with trying to poison his wife, aged 88, with Paris green. She was bed-ridden and her domestic life was unhappy. Officers claim he placed the drug in her medicine. The old man tried to commit suicide several years ago with Paris green, but took an overdose and got over it. A. E. Holmes and wife and Harvey H. Swain, Holmes' hired man, living seven miles west of Kalkaska, were poisoned at dinner recently. Swain has since died. Holmes is not expected to recover, while Holmes is out of danger. Charles Hudson and James Stevens, his son-in-law, are in jail, and will be held for witnesses. Hudson quarreled with Swain because the latter accused him of missing Hudson's daughter. The coroner's jury verdict implicated no one.

Invents a Rapid-Fire Gun.
Capt. Jack O'Connell, whose home is at Rapid River, has invented what he claims is the greatest rapid-firing rifle of the age. The gun is made on the plan of the ordinary hunting rifle, yet O'Connell has fired 120 shots in twenty seconds and 400 shots in a minute. Twenty cartridges held by their bases in clips slide through the breech of the gun and these may be fired in one continuous stream. Twenty-five shots can be fired by the pull of a trigger or all twenty may be fired with lightning like rapidity by simply pulling the trigger once and holding it back.

He Skinned Lamb's Alive.
Wm. Brown, the county commissioner of corrections, brought to jail at Sanilac Center a 14-year-old boy by the name of Marion from Flynn township. He was taken to the reform school at Lansing until he is 17 years of age. His depredations are unequalled in the history of the county for a boy of his age. One of his tricks was to take his mother's pig and skin them alive and leave them in the fields to suffer. His parents had no control of him whatever.

Revenge of Discharged Employee.
Because discharged by Butler & Breen, contractors of the building of the Range railroad, extension to Cass City, John Vick threw a stone through the office window in Houghton. The stone broke a lamp, which scattered burning oil over the senior member of the firm and he was dangerously burned. Vick fled, but was caught, hiding in a haystack. The office with books and valuable papers of the contractors were destroyed by the fire set from the broken lamp.

Big Fire at Fife.
The seed house of Harry N. Hammond at Fife, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$35,000, insurance \$18,000. Insurance to the amount of \$18,000 was canceled two days before. The origin of the fire is unknown. Hammond will rebuild.

State News in Brief.
Henry Davies has been appointed postmaster at Sun, vice Mrs. N. Stanton.

Baton County pioneers will hold their annual reunion and picnic at Charlotte on June 12.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer Society will be held at Mason on June 12.

Summer has surely arrived. The summer months will show up at the lake resorts in Cass County.

Blackberries and other fruits in northern Michigan have not been injured by the frosts and a large crop is expected.

Mrs. A. Beale was thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse while driving with her husband near Coral and seriously injured.

The recent sale of delinquent taxes in Dickinson County netted \$8,350, the largest amount ever taken in at such a sale in that county.

W. H. Meacham, civil engineer of the Grand Trunk Railroad, attempted to board a moving train at Lansing, and had his leg cut off. He died later.

M. M. Belling, the promoter of manufacturing industries in the city, which bears his name, is considering the project of establishing a furniture factory at Durand.

Harry, the 35-year-old son of H. W. Burris of Alma, was drowned. He was found with his head in the quicksand at the bottom of a spring about 1 1/2 feet deep.

Great preparations are being made at Battle Creek for the annual convention of the Michigan division of the Sons of Veterans, which will be held at Gogebic Lake June 10 to 22.

City taxes ought to be low at Menominee. The city receives over \$25,000 per year as its share of the license money paid by saloonkeepers for the purpose of pursuing their trade within the city's limits.

Edmund Solles, of the St. Louis school, arrested for whipping his pupils, named Hugh Barnard, pleaded guilty in justice court at Flint and paid a fine of \$35.00.

Emley City's Village Council has granted a liquor license to the two hotels in that place, but refused one for a saloon, which the village has been free from for several years.

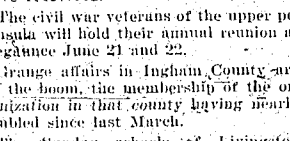
It's a queer kind of burglary they have at Charlotte. A local drug store was broken into and half the money in the till taken, but the other half was left behind by the accommodating thief.

STATUES OF HEROES.

GREAT MEN TO GUARD A MUSKEGON PARK.

Figures of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Farragut are Unveiled - Latest Gift of Charles H. Hackley to His Home City - His Many Benefactions.

In order to beautify the public park and at the same time to place before the coming generations examples of the higher type of American citizenship, Charles H. Hackley of Muskegon has had four bronze statues prepared, representing Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Farragut, which have been placed in the four corners of the park which he so



improved and presented to the people of this city a few years ago. The statues were unveiled on Memorial day, ex-United States Senator John Patton of Grand Rapids making the address of the day. The affair was in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The figures of Lincoln and Farragut were made by Chas. H. Nicholas, those of Grant and Sherman by J. Massey Thind, two artists of New York. A committee of three, composed of F. D. Nims, Rev. A. Hadden and Louis Knitz, had in charge the selection of the statues. The cost of these masterpieces is \$30,000.

Charles H. Hackley is a native of Michigan City, Ind. He came to Muskegon in 1856, when he was 19 years of age. After working in the sawmills and at bookkeeping, he embarked in the lumber business in company with his father. Soon he became one of the leading lumbermen of western Michigan. He amassed a large fortune and is now ranked among the millionaires of the State. He has judiciously invested his wealth, being interested in lumbering and pine lands in Minnesota and some of the Southern States. He is also an investor in most of the manufacturing institutions of Muskegon.

In 1888 Mr. Hackley made his first gift to the city of Muskegon of what is now the Hackley Public Library. The cost of the building and grounds was \$125,000. This magnificent institution now contains 30,000 volumes.

Mr. Hackley afterwards set aside \$75,000 as a fund, the interest of which is to be used in defraying the running expenses of the institution. The building of the high school and the Central (now known as the Hackley) school afforded Mr. Hackley an opportunity of making

Construction work on the new Benton Harbor and Toledo Railroad will be begun at the western terminus. The road will run in as near a direct line as possible from Benton Harbor to Dowagiac, thence through Three Rivers to Coldwater and on to Toledo.

A man in Forest township, whipped his wife recently, and when the fact became known he was seized with notice by the residents of the vicinity that if he ever does it again he will be horsewhipped, tarred and feather and ridden out of the neighborhood on a rail.

William Rice, while tearing out a partition in the residence of Joseph H. Belknap, at Bay City, found a box of matches that had evidently been dragged there by mice many years ago. There were three one-cent war revenue stamps authorized in 1865 attached to the box.

Carl Clapp, a Galesburg high school boy, attended field sports at Vicksburg. He was persuaded against his wishes to take his horse and carriage to the races. While in the air making the jump, he was thrown and killed. When picked up it was found that Clapp's left leg was broken above the knee. The accident was caused by his great exertion.

A young fellow who hired a livery at Bay City drove the horse until it dropped from exhaustion, and then brutally beat it as it lay on the pavement.

The owner of the livery heard of the occurrence, and when the fellow returned with a big game him a good dose of his own medicine by applying a horsewhip with no small force to the bridle's back and legs until he was glad to run away.

Edwin B. Stillman, who owns rubber goods stores at Detroit, in Utica, N. Y., and in Boston, Mass., made an assignment of the Detroit store to J. Stanley Hurd, a lawyer. His liabilities are about \$10,000, of which \$4,500 is to the Preston National Bank of Detroit. The remainder is divided between the other Detroit banks and the rubber company whose goods he handled. Mr. Stillman disappeared after the assignment.

A wholesale jail delivery was nipped in the bud at the county jail at Mason by Sheriff Porter's timely discovery of a set of tools. The interior of the criminal section had recently been lined with heavy steel. In making a search in one of the cells, saw, files and other tools were found and one of the inmates confessed that they had been passed in by a man named Crill who had been serving time as a drunk, having been sentenced from Lansing.

A young woman posing as Captain Emma Linda of the Volunteers of America, getting subscriptions from business men for Salvation Army work, has been arrested and charged with passing off as money under false pretenses. The girl, whose real name is unknown, says she came from Fond du Lac, Wis., eight years ago and has been working this deception, which brought her in from \$10 to \$20 a week. She says she started as a Salvation Army lass and did so well in persuasion getting that she thought she might as well work for herself.

A man riding in Jamestown one section fell. Eliza Rickard had three ribs broken, was injured internally and may die. Three other farmers were seriously injured.

Oliver H. Weber, foreman of the Lake Odessa Wave, has issued a circular letter to his brother craftsmen in the State asking them advice on the advisability of forming an association of country newspaper publishers, who are said to be in a bad way and have lost of experience in the business to be dignified by membership. Mr. Weber says the idea is taking like hot cakes.

L. G. Bitten, a farmer living five miles north of Brighton, was using his windmill forty feet from the ground, when his left hand became lacerated and the right finger had to be amputated. He threw the mill out of gear himself before help came and descended the forty-foot ladder.

A bad wreck occurred at Orion on the Michigan Central Railroad while playing a train of gravel on the newly made road for the electric line alongside of Orion lake. The dirt and track which had been piled up by the gravel train were piled up and the gravel train was turned back side up into the lake. No one was injured.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson - Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection - Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures - Time Well Spent.

"The Twelve Sent Forth" is the subject of the lesson for June 3. It is taken from Matt. 9:35-10:8. After the day of partings about the kingdom, which we have studied for two weeks, Jesus crossed the sea, and calmed a tempest which arose on the way over (Matt. 8:23-27; Mark 4:35-41; Luke 8:22-25). On the eastern side of the sea he healed the Gadarene demoniacs. Mark and Luke place here the raising of the daughter of Jairus, which was studied some weeks ago as an Easter lesson. After this Jesus healed two blind men and a demoniac (Matt. 9:27-34). He then went to Nazareth and preached in the synagogue, but was a second time rejected by his fellow townsmen. Another preaching tour in Galilee (Matt. 9:35) revealed the widespread need which led to the sending out of the twelve. The time is the autumn and winter of the second year—A. D. 28 and 29.



Explanatory.
This tour was the third in Galilee. That region was in the time of Jesus a thriving, populous district, doubtless having scores of towns and villages which have completely disappeared. In the time of Josephus there were many places which figured in the war against the Romans, no trace of which now remains. Our maps of Galilee, with only eight or ten towns named, are misleading to this extent. It was more thickly settled than Judea. These tours of Jesus must have been accompanied by a large amount of teaching, and of miracles of which we have no record. It is overwhelming sometimes to think of the treasure that would be ours if any considerable part of the words of Jesus had been recorded. The entire body of his teaching as given in the gospels, counting out parallel accounts, could be spoken in a very few hours, while he taught almost constantly, every day for three years. With good reason did the fourth evangelist write: "There are also many other things which Jesus did, the which if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself would not contain the books that should be written."

"He was moved with compassion for them, because they were faint and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd." It is a glimpse into the heart of the Master; a ray of light penetrating the inner mysteries and revealing the consuming ambition of Jesus—to care for the helpless and neglected. There is something very foolish and unattractive about a flock of sheep that has wandered away from the shepherd and has got scattered along the roads and in the fields, running aimlessly to and fro, following any chance leader, showing no home sense and seeking no so little virtue. Not everything can be seen on the pathetic side of it. No more can the average man see the pathos of the unsheltered multitude.

To many of us daily contact with the masses in cities produces only irritation, disgust, a spirit of complaint against the social conditions that tend to produce such results, an unreasonable resentment against the people themselves for their shallowness, vulgarity, lack of the finer feelings. The exceptional disciple of Jesus sees beneath the surface the hearts, the souls of the multitudes, the unmeasured capacity for good, and instead of being repelled is attracted. Not until we see the missionary outlook, the compassion for the scattered multitudes, can we understand the work of Jesus or begin to do the work which God has allotted to us.

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." In that time there were not enough disciples to be able to do the work that was needed. Probably not many outside the twelve were thoroughly qualified to preach the gospel. The laborers were few simply because the believers were few. In the application of the proverb to day a different reason must be given. There are plenty of men and women ready to give themselves to the work of spreading the gospel in this country and foreign missions, but the churches enable but few of them to perform the labor to which they are called. It is the problem of support, not the problem of finding candidates, that is to be solved. These are the men and women now in our professional schools and recently graduated, who have made the "student volunteer" promise, and are waiting the word to go wherever they may be sent. It is sheer hypocrisy for us to "pray the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest" unless we are doing what we can to send them.

The twelve disciples had been chosen some months before this, just previous to the sermon on the mount. He was now about to send them out on a difficult and important work, therefore a new commission was given to them. They were to have much of the power which he had employed, to relieve pain and cure disease.

"Go not into the way of the Gentiles." Their task at this time was strictly limited, for the reason that Israel was to have the first chance. There is no hint here that Jesus did not at this time bestow his gospel to be universal. "Freely ye have received, freely give." Paul has left us another similar saying of Jesus, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The life of Jesus was the ideal of self-sacrifice. In all that he did he thought only of service. The cost of that which he gave did not enter his calculation. It is well for us to reckon up sometimes, in our imperfect way, something of what our salvation cost him, but it is well also to remember that there was no reckoning on his part. He humbled himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross, without a thought of regret or grudging calculation. Jesus was so great that he never pitied himself. When he sent his disciples, "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head," he said it not to call attention to his self-denial, but to guard his followers against rash and boastful promises.

With such a commission, the twelve went forth, not only well-beloved, inspired and upheld by the consciousness of the loftiest mission ever committed to men—to make known the coming of salvation to earth, to call sinners from darkness into light, to point the needy to the Savior of the world. And yet human nature, then as now, cannot always separate duty from self-importance. The work did not transform them all. One wonders how Judas Iscariot got along on this journey, how fervently he preached, how many converts he won.

Every teacher should read through the directions given to the twelve as stated in Matt. 28:19-22. They throw much light on the nature of the mission, which was quite different from the mission work of the apostles after the ascension.

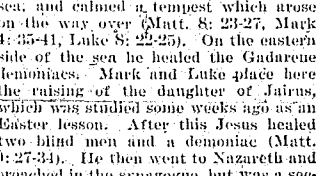
Next Lesson—"Death of John the Baptist."—Matt. 14:1-29.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson - Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection - Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures - Time Well Spent.

"The Twelve Sent Forth" is the subject of the lesson for June 3. It is taken from Matt. 9:35-10:8. After the day of partings about the kingdom, which we have studied for two weeks, Jesus crossed the sea, and calmed a tempest which arose on the way over (Matt. 8:23-27; Mark 4:35-41; Luke 8:22-25). On the eastern side of the sea he healed the Gadarene demoniacs. Mark and Luke place here the raising of the daughter of Jairus, which was studied some weeks ago as an Easter lesson. After this Jesus healed two blind men and a demoniac (Matt. 9:27-34). He then went to Nazareth and preached in the synagogue, but was a second time rejected by his fellow townsmen. Another preaching tour in Galilee (Matt. 9:35) revealed the widespread need which led to the sending out of the twelve. The time is the autumn and winter of the second year—A. D. 28 and 29.



Explanatory.
This tour was the third in Galilee. That region was in the time of Jesus a thriving, populous district, doubtless having scores of towns and villages which have completely disappeared. In the time of Josephus there were many places which figured in the war against the Romans, no trace of which now remains. Our maps of Galilee, with only eight or ten towns named, are misleading to this extent. It was more thickly settled than Judea. These tours of Jesus must have been accompanied by a large amount of teaching, and of miracles of which we have no record. It is overwhelming sometimes to think of the treasure that would be ours if any considerable part of the words of Jesus had been recorded. The entire body of his teaching as given in the gospels, counting out parallel accounts, could be spoken in a very few hours, while he taught almost constantly, every day for three years. With good reason did the fourth evangelist write: "There are also many other things which Jesus did, the which if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself would not contain the books that should be written."

"He was moved with compassion for them, because they were faint and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd." It is a glimpse into the heart of the Master; a ray of light penetrating the inner mysteries and revealing the consuming ambition of Jesus—to care for the helpless and neglected. There is something very foolish and unattractive about a flock of sheep that has wandered away from the shepherd and has got scattered along the roads and in the fields, running aimlessly to and fro, following any chance leader, showing no home sense and seeking no so little virtue. Not everything can be seen on the pathetic side of it. No more can the average man see the pathos of the unsheltered multitude.

To many of us daily contact with the masses in cities produces only irritation, disgust, a spirit of complaint against the social conditions that tend to produce such results, an unreasonable resentment against the people themselves for their shallowness, vulgarity, lack of the finer feelings. The exceptional disciple of Jesus sees beneath the surface the hearts, the souls of the multitudes, the unmeasured capacity for good, and instead of being repelled is attracted. Not until we see the missionary outlook, the compassion for the scattered multitudes, can we understand the work of Jesus or begin to do the work which God has allotted to us.

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." In that time there were not enough disciples to be able to do the work that was needed. Probably not many outside the twelve were thoroughly qualified to preach the gospel. The laborers were few simply because the believers were few. In the application of the proverb to day a different reason must be given. There are plenty of men and women ready to give themselves to the work of spreading the gospel in this country and foreign missions, but the churches enable but few of them to perform the labor to which they are called. It is the problem of support, not the problem of finding candidates, that is to be solved. These are the men and women now in our professional schools and recently graduated, who have made the "student volunteer" promise, and are waiting the word to go wherever they may be sent. It is sheer hypocrisy for us to "pray the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest" unless we are doing what we can to send them.

The twelve disciples had been chosen some months before this, just previous to the sermon on the mount. He was now about to send them out on a difficult and important work, therefore a new commission was given to them. They were to have much of the power which he had employed, to relieve pain and cure disease.

"Go not into the way of the Gentiles." Their task at this time was strictly limited, for the reason that Israel was to have the first chance. There is no hint here that Jesus did not at this time bestow his gospel to be universal. "Freely ye have received, freely give." Paul has left us another similar saying of Jesus, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The life of Jesus was the ideal of self-sacrifice. In all that he did he thought only of service. The cost of that which he gave did not enter his calculation. It is well for us to reckon up sometimes, in our imperfect way, something of what our salvation cost him, but it is well also to remember that there was no reckoning on his part. He humbled himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross, without a thought of regret or grudging calculation. Jesus was so great that he never pitied himself. When he sent his disciples, "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head," he said it not to call attention to his self-denial, but to guard his followers against rash and boastful promises.

With such a commission, the twelve went forth, not only well-beloved, inspired and upheld by the consciousness of the loftiest mission ever committed to men—to make known the coming of salvation to earth, to call sinners from darkness into light, to point the needy to the Savior of the world. And yet human nature, then as now, cannot always separate duty from self-importance. The work did not transform them all. One wonders how Judas Iscariot got along on this journey, how fervently he preached, how many converts he won.

Every teacher should read through the directions given to the twelve as stated in Matt. 28:19-22. They throw much light on the nature of the mission, which was quite different from the mission work of the apostles after the ascension.

Next Lesson—"Death of John the Baptist."—Matt. 14:1-29.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

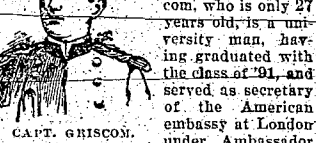
Sanford Ballard Dole, who has been appointed Governor of Hawaii by the President, is regarded as a particularly available man for this important post. His name and personality are part of the recent history of the islands. Mr. Dole was born in Honolulu in 1844. His parents arrived as missionaries to Hawaii in that very year. He received his preliminary education in Pukalani College on the island, and was later graduated from Williams College, in the United States. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston and returned to Honolulu, where he took up the practice of law. In 1887 he was appointed to the Supreme



Court of the Kingdom. Mr. Dole, as member of the Hawaiian Legislature, took part in the reform movement which culminated in the revolution of 1893. On July 4, 1894, he was made President of the Republic of Hawaii. Mr. Dole was the choice of the committee elected in the islands for the position of Governor. He is thoroughly familiar with the needs and the affairs of his country, and it is believed his administration will be just and wise.

Winfield T. Durban, the Republican nominee for the governorship of Indiana, has had a varied career. After completing his education in a district school and in a business college he became a school teacher, then turned traveling salesman, and finally became successful as a banker.

This is the young Philadelphian whose bold stand in Turkey, where he served as charge d'affaires of the American legation, has attracted the attention of the world. Capt. Grison, who is only 27 years old, is a university man, having graduated with the class of '91, and served as secretary of the American embassy at London under Ambassador Bayard.



Bayard, returning, he became an assistant district attorney of New York City. When the war with Spain broke out he offered his services and was placed on the staff of Gen. Wade with the rank of captain, remaining in Cuba for six or eight months. This service so affected Capt. Grison's health that he went abroad last spring, and while in Europe he was appointed by President McKinley to his present post.

King Otto of Bavaria, who is reported to be critically ill, has been incapacitated since 1886, and from that year to the present time he has been a king in name only. He succeeded his brother to the throne in 1886, and after twenty years of capricious and treacherous rule he was put aside and his uncle, Prince Luitpold, was appointed regent. Otto has always suffered with mental derangement, and his antics have been the subject of world comment.

The quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago brought together 723 delegates from all parts of the world, and attracted thousands of people. Bishop Stephen M. Merrill presided at the opening of the conference. This year the conference will be held in St. Louis, Sept. 10 to 15. Bishop Stephen Mason Merrill was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and entered the Ohio conference of the M. E. Church in 1861 as a traveling preacher. He became editor of the Western Christian Advocate in 1868, and was consecrated bishop in 1872. He was given the degree of D. D. in 1893, and LL. D. in 1896. His religious publications are many.

Congressman Joseph Bailey of Texas, who on March 1 next will depose Senator Beveridge of the title of "senator," is 37 years of age, Senator Beveridge being 38. By the retirement of Senator Chilton from the race Mr. Bailey has a clear field to the senatorship. At 33 years of age he was the acknowledged leader of the Democrats in the House, and his always manifested degree of precocity in parliamentary strategy and shrewdness that is by no means common.

The Rev. Robert Collyer told the story of his life at a meeting of the Unitarian Club in Boston recently. His father, he said, was one of the best blacksmiths in England, and he never knew his grandfather, on both sides of the house, were sailors before the mast, and both were lost at sea. When he was eight years old he was taken from his mother's side at 9 o'clock at night. At 11 he went to work at the forge. He was a great reader. He read when he was blowing the bellows; for years he never ate a meal without having a book beside him. He had ten years of severe toil succeeding his arrival in this country, being forced at one time to carry the load, while his wife went out sewing.

The czar ordered the chief of police of Moscow to cease all extraordinary precautions for his safety, saying: "I have come to see my people, not the police of Moscow." During his stay at Moscow the czar has gone about in an open carriage without an escort and without the streets being cleared for his passage.

REV. R. COLLYER. The speaker here to work in the factory from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. At 11 he went to work at the forge. He was a great reader. He read when he was blowing the bellows; for years he never ate a meal without having a book beside him. He had ten years of severe toil succeeding his arrival in this country, being forced at one time to carry the load, while his wife went out sewing.

The czar ordered the chief of police of Moscow to cease all extraordinary precautions for his safety, saying: "I have come to see my people, not the police of Moscow." During his stay at Moscow the czar has gone about in an open carriage without an escort and without the streets being cleared for his passage.

REV. R. COLLYER. The speaker here to work in the factory from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. At 11 he went to work at the forge. He was a great reader. He read when he was blowing the bellows; for years he never ate a meal without having a book beside him. He had ten years of severe toil succeeding his arrival in this country, being forced at one time to carry the load, while his wife went out sewing.

The czar ordered the chief of police of Moscow to cease all extraordinary precautions for his safety, saying: "I have come to see my people, not the police of Moscow." During his stay at Moscow the czar has gone about in an open carriage without an escort and without the streets being cleared for his passage.

REV. R. COLLYER. The speaker here to work in the factory from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. At 11 he went to work at the forge. He was a great reader. He read when he was blowing the bellows; for years he never ate a meal without having a book beside him. He had ten years of severe toil succeeding his arrival in this country, being forced at one time to carry the load, while his wife went out sewing.

The czar ordered the chief of police of Moscow to cease all extraordinary precautions for his safety, saying: "I have come to see my people, not the police of Moscow." During his stay at Moscow the czar has gone about in an open carriage without an escort and without the streets being cleared for his passage.

REV. R. COLLYER. The speaker here to work in the factory from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. At 11 he went to work at the forge. He was a great reader. He read when he was blowing the bellows; for years he never ate a meal without having a book beside him. He had ten years of severe toil succeeding his arrival in this country, being forced at one time to carry the load, while his wife went out sewing.

The czar ordered the chief of police of Moscow to cease all extraordinary precautions for his safety, saying: "I have come to see my people, not the police of Moscow." During his stay at Moscow the czar has gone about in an open carriage without an escort and without the streets being cleared for his passage.

REV. R. COLLYER. The speaker here to work in the factory from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. At 11 he went to work at the forge. He was a great reader. He read when he was blowing the bellows; for years he never ate a meal without having a book beside him. He had ten years of severe toil succeeding his arrival in this country, being forced at one time to carry the load, while his wife went out sewing.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

(House—Sunday, May 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Nolan, a son.

For Sale—Two four-year old cows, giving milk. Leon J. Stephan.

Pay your subscription and subscribe for the Household.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Mrs. Wm. Woodburn is visiting her daughter, at Manistique.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Strawberry Short Cake at the W. R. C. Supper, June 2d. Come.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

For Sale—A good one horse wagon, cheap. H. Stepan.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Ivy Francis came down from Gaylord, last week, for a short visit with family and friends.

For Sale—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

A fine thunder shower with an abundance of rain came as blessing to this section, last Saturday night.

For Sale—Two young Durham cows, giving milk; gentle and kind. P. M. Hoyt, Maple Forest.

Crescent Bicycles.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. Annie Hebert and Mrs. Thos. Preux, former residents of Grayling, are visiting friends here this week.

Oliver, Wiard, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

All kinds of garden seed at Salling, Hanson & Co.

For Sale—2 horses, 1 3-year old cow, 1 heifer, some farming tools; cheap. C. Paetzke, Blaine township.

Our masonic brethren had visitors and work in the chapter, Saturday evening, from West Branch, and report a pleasant night.

Lost—A gold watch chain with G. A. R. emblem on one side. The finder will please bring it to this office for reward.

Field peas and King corn at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Watch out for your trees! Fruit trees and Maples are being killed by myriads of worms. Spray with a solution of Paris Green.

No. 31 was the lucky number that drew the bed quilt, and No. 57 the silk quilt, raffled off by Mrs. Wm. Medcalf.

A pair of twin babies arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mawhorter of Beaver Creek township, last Sunday.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Fred Sholtz, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Saturday. He has his spring crops all in, but with others is complaining of the drouth.

C. W. West came up through the heat and the dust, Saturday, with the products of his excellent dairy, for supplies.

All kinds of seed for the farm and garden at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Wagons have advanced in price, but we have received another carload and CAN DIVIDE THE ADVANCE ON THAT ACCOUNT.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

The Ladies of the W. R. C. will give a Strawberry Short Cake Supper on Saturday evening, June 2d. 15c pays the bill. Everybody come.

Seed for the farm and garden in best quality only. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Misses Althea McIntyre, Annie Canfield and Laura Simpson, a trio of Grayling teachers, were home from their respective schools last week, to stay over Sunday.

Comrade D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town, Friday and Saturday. He attended the meetings of the Ladies of the G. A. R. and of Marvin Post.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and get the result. Phosphate and Potato Grower at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco! The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package! Selling, Hanson & Co.

A card from Ike Rosenthal changes their address from Seattle to Winlock, Washington.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

The total eclipse of the sun, Monday morning, was obscured by the clouds, but about eight o'clock, just as the planet became visible, the clouds parted, and our citizen had a beautiful view of the passing of the planet.

The census enumerators for this county, who begin their work tomorrow, held an informal meeting last Saturday, to consult each other in regard to the different schedules so as to insure uniformity of work in their several districts.

Mammoth Glover, June Glover, White Clover, Alyske, Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet Seed, and Hungarian at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

For Sale—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave organ. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

At Standish, last week, we were pleased to meet a former resident of Grayling, E. W. Vandyne, who appears as though the world was using him fairly well. He says he keeps track of us through the "Avalanche", and asked to be remembered to his old friends.

The Memorial sermon at the Presbyterian church, last Sunday, by Rev. G. L. Guichard, was an able and scholarly effort, though the attendance was not so large as it should have been. Marvin Post G. A. R., the W. R. C. and the Circle of the G. A. R. were each represented. It would have seemed appropriate from our view, had there been an union service on that occasion.

Last Thursday, May 24, the loyal subjects of Queen Victoria were celebrating the 51st anniversary of her birth, and on that day a lesser number, but with hearts as true and loving as any of British subject, met to assist Miss Lou E. Williams in the glad celebration of the 52d anniversary of the birth of her mother, Mrs. S. G. Brown, a resident of our town for fourteen years. The afternoon passed all too soon for the happy crowd who seemed to enjoy every minute, and after a sumptuous and dainty banquet, with good wishes for a longer lease of years for one who has so long held the love and esteem of all who knew her, they bade her goodnight, leaving her an elegant easy chair as a reminder of the pleasant day. A pleasing feature in the afternoon was the presentation of the following poem by Mrs. Dr. Woodworth:

All nature seems teeming with gladness Life is stirring in blossom and blade, We will cast out shadow of sadness And revel in gladness today.

We'll abandon all care and vexation, No discord shall enter to mar, For today is a birthday made famous By Briton's Queen reigning afar.

By who of us envies her station? Are we not queens and princesses more? Ruling kingdoms whose throne is the hearthstone, Our subjects the hearts we adore?

And today the queen we shall honor Boasts no retinue gorgeous and grand, But the homage of hearts true and faithful.

Gladly obeying her loving commands, Shall we crown her with gems that shall perish? With metals that rust and decay? Shall we place here the token of power? The honor that lasts but a day?

Nay, she's already crowned and with silver Made white by the furnace of time, No crown ever given a sovereign Could contain precious treasure so fine.

For where is the ruler whose subjects Give devotion and homage so true As we all give the mother we cherish Closely blending our life's journey thro'?

May this mother whose birthday we honor, And whose four score years are gone by Live to brighten the lives of their loved ones,

Many years, though they quickly may fly,

May the white crown that now rests so lightly,

On the brow that is furrowed by years, Be an emblem of that we're all seeking In the land beyond shadows and tears.

May we all, whatever our trials, Submit to the chastening rod, For we're all heirs apparent to the kingdom,

Whose builder and maker is God.

FROM MANILA.

We make the following extract from a letter received from George A. Belmont, of Co. G, 30th U. S. V., by his father, August Belmont, of Beaver Creek, dated in February, at Luckman. He says: "It is a town of about 25,000 inhabitants, though so many are gone that only about 18,000 are present. Our regiment is in good health, except in two companies, who have hardly enough men on duty for the guard. There are two of our company in hospital, and three sick in quarters, all the rest being fit for duty.

This is Easter Sunday, and the churches are full of people. They have large churches and all are Catholic. They have five or six bells in each church, which they ring all at time, making a terrific noise. We get some awful stories about where we ought to go and what we are going to have, but cannot believe anything we hear, though by what we can learn there is no need of any more soldiers on the island. It is getting so hot we can hardly stand it, and they say it will be worse next month, which, if true, will compel us all to leave the shade. I send you a roll of oil paintings that I took from a house where we were quartered, but do not know if it will reach you or not, as I had but two postage stamps to put on them, as stamps are hard to get.

By the time you get this it will be nearly time to pick huckle berries, but I guess I won't pick any this year, though I hope I may. I would like to be back there for a dance, though I would not understand the calls, unless it should be four right, or four left, or column halt, or charge, though I might learn again. I must close, and go on guard. With respects to all old neighbors and friends, as ever

GEO. A. BELMONT.

A Fast Bicycle Rider. Will often receive painful cuts, sprains or bruises from accidents. Bucklen's Arnica salve will kill the pain and heal the injury. It's the cyclist's friend. Cures chafing, chapped hands, sore lips, burns, ulcers and piles. Cures guaranteed. Only 25c. Try it. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

At the county convention at Cheboygan, last week, a full Bliss delegation was elected, with Ferry for second choice. The Senatorial delegates were instructed to vote "first, last and all the time" for Hon. D. P. McMullen to succeed himself.

A Keen, Clear Brain. Your best feelings, your social position or business success depend largely on the perfect action of your stomach and liver. Dr. King's New Life Pills give increased strength, a keen, clear brain, high ambition. A 2-cent box will make you feel like a new being. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

We were shown a handful of wheat from the farm of Mr. L. S. Bronson that was a sight to see, as an examination showed it fairly swarming with the Hessian fly. Mr. Bronson states that he got 65 acres in the same condition, and that all the fields in his vicinity are the same. Buchanan Review.

Tortured a Witness.

Intense suffering was endured by witness T. L. Martin, of Dixie, Ky., before he gave this evidence. I coughed every night until my throat was nearly raw; then tried Dr. King's New Discovery which gave instant relief. I have used it in my family for four years and recommend it as the greatest remedy for coughs, colds and all throat, chest and lung troubles. It will stop the worst cough and not only prevents but absolutely cures consumption. Price 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

There seems to be a revival of interest in needle work as an art. The Ladies' Home Journal asked for photographs of sofa-pillows, and the response to the request was almost overwhelming—the pictures literally pouring in. The judges who awarded the prizes for the best examples of this variety of needle work were greatly surprised at the artistic excellence of most of the specimens offered. Better work and apparently very much more work is being done with the needle than ever before. The Journal will have several pages showing fifty of the best of these sofa pillows.

A Woman's Awful Poril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation" were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt of Line Island, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful stomach, liver and kidney remedy. Cures dyspepsia, loss of appetite. Try it. Only 50c. Guaranteed. For sale by L. Fournier.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

WANTED!

Claggett & Blair want you to trade at their store and they will use your right, supply your wants in nice fresh Groceries and Dry Goods, and 'Phit your Phut' with Shoes. We enumerate a few of our specialties.

Black Cat Leather Stockings for boys. Ladies' 10 cent Hose that don't wear out. Men's Socks for 5 and 10 cents. Ladies' Fancy Summer Skirts. Ladies' Fancy Summer Corsets, 50 cents. McArthur's Patent Flour, Best for Bread. Ja-Vo-Blend, Best 25 cent Coffee on earth. Royal Mocha and Java for 35 cents. Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

Special Attention given to fitting out orders for Fishing Parties.

Remember the place at

CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S

DISINFECTANTS.

We have just received a full supply of Disinfectants, such as Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Formaldehyde, Sulphur, Carbolic Acid, etc. To make use of them to disinfect your surroundings is to prevent contagious diseases and their spreading. For sale at

LUCIEN FOURNIER'S,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels."

CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office. O. PALMER.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Tuley.

C. C. WESCOTT

DENTIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGE sale under the power of sale contained in mortgage. Mary Slight is the mortgagee, and Standing Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, Michigan, is the mortgagee. The mortgage bears date April 26th, 1894, was recorded May 1, 1894, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan. In full of Mortgage, on pages 463 and 464. Mortgagee hereby declares the principal as now due, and there is due at this date on said mortgage One hundred five dollars and thirty cents, and the attorney fees provided for in mortgage and by law. Dated May 3rd, 1900.

STANDARD SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagee.

BARBOUR & WENFORD, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 319-321 W. 1st St., Detroit, Michigan.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. April 10, 1900. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on June 6, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 2d, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 2d, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 2d, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 2d, 1900.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods

Is now open for your inspection.

We offer you bargain after bargain in every department. The prices are so low that they speak for themselves, and it is the magnetism of the values offered that causes the people to buy where their interests are protected. Seeing is free, and it will not cost you a cent to examine our stock and see how much a little money will buy. Reliable goods at reliable prices, is our motto.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST. (Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$85.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

Blumenthal

—AND—

Baumgart,

THE BIG

One Price For All Store

We have greatly improved every line in our store, and our stock is complete in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Laces, Trimmings, Skirts.

Ladies' Fancy and Silk Waists, Men's Boys' and Children's Clothing,

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Traveling Bags, &c.

We handle the celebrated K&O CORSETS, the most perfect fitting corset, made without eyelets.

Our goods are new, styles correct, prices low.— Give us a call before buying.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.

CHICAGO

Montgomery Ward & Co. advertisement featuring an illustration of a large building and text describing their catalog and business.

VOTING BY MACHINERY

A QUARTER of a century ago when a citizen desired to vote he was beset with difficulties—first of all, the time he had to spend at the polls, and then the time he had to spend at the polling place until he reached the ballot box. He was crowded out of time, jostled, yelled at, delayed by challenges. Voting was a matter of strength, brute force and endurance. There was no privacy or secrecy of political inclination. The program then in vogue disgusted the respectable voter, and there was no remedy or improvement afforded until the Australian system came into use.

This plan exceeded in purity and accuracy anything that America had been able to devise. Its salient benefits were that the intending voter has a clear 200 feet in which to approach the voting booth unmolested, that no man

could be saved on every city election. Itemized, this plan shows its following:

Reduction in number of precincts	470
Reduction in salaries of officers	\$39,350
Reduction in rental of \$10 a precinct	7,050
Reduction in ballots and handling	10,000
Total	\$57,000

This is a showing based wholly on the assumption that the voting machine can handle double the number of voters that can be handled under present methods. The machine, according to reliable experts from cities where it has been tested, can handle 600 voters to the precinct without trouble. It is asserted that the voter can record his vote in one minute. In one city precinct in Detroit it was reported that 150 men voted in exactly 150 minutes.



OLD-TIME VOTING.

but the judge of election could hand him a ballot, thus preventing tissue ballots and vest-pocket voting; that he retired to make his choice of candidates free from prying eyes, and that he saw his ballot get inside the box.

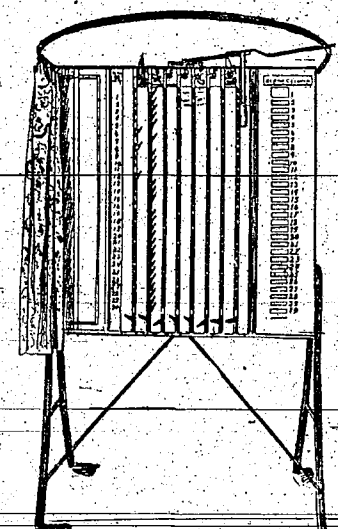
But at this point the lesson ended, for after trying the Australian system—beneficial as it has proven—it is certain that progress demands still further improvements, with eight tickets in the field, and each ticket with sixty candidates, all printed on one sheet of paper, many a voter, even of average intelligence, has been bewildered. Outside of this, the question of economies in money and time, has arisen. The "blanket ballot" has been found em-

phatic, and in its adaptation to villages and to country districts generally the voting machine appears to be even at present within the compass of all as to economy, utility and expense. One machine can be taken for a type of all. To a city like Buffalo it sells for \$500. The great feature of the machine is that it insures absolute accuracy in expressing the will of the voter. It is automatic, registers only what the voter wills, cannot be disturbed without being wrecked, and casts up the totals as it goes. As soon as the polls are closed the returns are there, totaled up and ready for transcription to the records for canvass. It provides for the voting of "split tickets" by an ingenious device, varying, of course, in the various types. But it insures one thing—it renders any contest impossible.

The cash register was once scoffed at as a thing of wills and buckfulness, designed to toss the store proprietor in the air and bungle his accounts. It was remarked with scorn and hilarity that one graduate of a commercial college was worth more than 1,000 machines in casting up the receipts of a store, that day as all others passed. Comparatively few concerns in these days omit the humble cash register, because of its speed and approved accuracy in assembling totals. The longest-headed arithmetician the world has ever produced cannot calculate skillfully enough to destroy the equipoise of the delicate machine, which attends to business and merely rings a bell when cleared for action.

At least half a dozen voting machines have been invented, each of which has its points in its favor, according to the reports of investigators. A typical one deserves a detailed description. It is about four feet square and ten inches deep, and is supported by legs the top being a little over six feet from the floor. From the upper corner projects a semicircular bar, on which is hung a curtain, which forms a booth. An operating lever extends from the center of the top of the machine, the outer end of which is attached to the curtain. The voter throws this lever, which closes the curtain about him. Placed on the front of the machine in full view of the public before it is closed by the curtain is an Australian ballot, 22x34 inches. At the head of each ticket over the party emblem is a straight ticket knob, and in front of each name where the marking space should be an indicator which may be moved over the name to indicate the voter's choice, which connects the counter, but does not register the vote until the lever is moved to open the curtain.

The voter first selects his party ticket, and by pulling the straight ticket knob at the top over the party emblem down to the ticket, moves all the pointers for that ticket. If he desires to split his ticket he can move the pointer back from over the name that does not suit him, and in



STANDARD VOTING MACHINE.

bersome; to the uneducated voter it has often proved a puzzle. Intricacy has been the fault. To show how common is the confusion, the faulty marking of ballots, it may be stated that in the New York election of 1887 some 122,038 ballots were thrown out as blank or defective. Add to this the fact that in the city of Chicago it costs \$75,000 merely to hold an election for two judges, and some of the defects of the Australian system may be understood.

For these and many other reasons the public mind is dwelling earnestly on the theme of voting by machinery. It is certain that the voting machine would in time be able to defeat the workings of the party machine. Several things are asserted in its favor that appeal strongly to the honest voter. One is the reduced expense of conducting elections, which is brought about by the increased speed in balloting, and the consequent reduction in the number of polling precincts. A great stride has been made in this direction in the way of practical expediency, and, in order to understand the workings of the new system, a typical case would be that of a great city like Chicago. Here there are 1,120 precincts, with an average of 328 registered voters. Five men to the precinct are officials at every election, and each man receives \$5 daily. The city sets aside \$124,000 for salaries of these judges and clerks. The rental of the precinct headquarters averages \$15. The ballots cost over \$5,000. When the care, keeping and distributing expenses are added this cost is doubled or tripled. The office expenses of the commissioners are also extremely heavy.

Without too close analysis a saving could be effected by the use of machinery that can be shown at once. It is estimated that on this basis the number of voting precincts could be reduced to 650. The printing of ballots would be done away with. Of course the care of the machines would be an expense, although not nearly so heavy. On an equitable table of reduction, after careful computation, it is calculated that the enormous sum of \$57,000

with which he closed it, thus casting and counting his vote in perfect secrecy. After the votes are closed and the machine locked against voting, the doors in the rear are unlocked, and the vote of each candidate is shown on the counters, ready to be copied over the election returns.

The machine is constructed of steel and non-corrosive metal, and where steel is used it is protected from rust by plating with copper and nickel. Every movement is positive; the machine is wholly different in construction from any other, and cannot be manipulated fraudulently. The machine weighs about 500 pounds, and when boxed for storage or shipment occupies a space about four feet square and sixteen inches deep.

There is another device, known as the "United States voting machine," that has a keyboard on which is placed a printed ballot, or labels, with the name of each candidate, with a separate push button adjacent to each name. The machine has a large push button for each party ticket. The operation of the door through which the voter passes out of the booth registers the vote he has indicated. This device will readily accommodate up to 800 voters. By actual test a voter can enter the booth, vote the straight ticket, and make his exit in from five to ten seconds. When the polls close the door is locked in an open position, which locks the mechanism of the machine, after which the counting compartments are thrown open to inspectors and watchers and the total number of votes received by each candidate taken off and read in public and ample opportunity is given to compare the figures with the dial on the machine. It is mounted on wheels, and is as readily transported as any ordinary truck.

The machine tried at the Irvington, Ind., election, a year ago the present month, has some advantages over both of the machines just described. It is arranged to handle seven different tickets, with eighty names to each ticket, while the face, or keyboard, is 36x44 inches in dimensions. This device both registers and records every vote cast—first on the dial, and then in addition on a perforated proof, or tally sheet. It has also a time lock, which can be set to stop voting at any hour fixed by law for the closing of the polls. Further, it handles fractional votes.

In a recent election in Rochester, N. Y., the voting machine made it possible for the first time to be given to the public within six minutes after the closing of the polls, while the final returns were declared just thirty-one minutes later. The entire result was known three-quarters of an hour after the closing of the polls.

From all of this it will be conceded that voting by machine has many desirable features. The reduction of the cost of holding elections, the speed with which the votes can be taken, and the speed with which returns can be made, all important elements to consider.



THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM.

Once adopted by law, the innumerable faces of these engines formed to tell what the people want will be the medium of stepping foolish contests, which cost the people heavy sums of money.

One lock will yet remain, however. Complete purification of the ballot cannot be effected until some device is perfected which will insure absolute security and legality in the registration of voters themselves, whereby a corrupt man may be prevented from registering under the name of some other man long dead or removed from the city. When such a device is created—and why may not photography and other science aid?—then voting will be an accurate expression of the people's will. The reign of "the boss" will end, for the entire electorate will be "bossy."

HOW BABY TOOK TO WATER.

Clever Device of Grandmother. Overcome Fear in Learning to Bathe. Baby is a dimpled darling of some 6 months of age. She is a gentle little thing, full of life and merriment, as should belong to her sex. Just one day when her mother attempted to bathe her in the tub together in a big bowl baby set up a howl. The water was possibly a bit too cold and the tender flesh revolted, so the infant became afraid of water.

Her grandmother, having brought up a flock of boys and girls, is up to many tricks to gain baby's confidence. She decided the little one must be taught to like the feeling of water, so she filled the bowl with carefully warmed water and then placed several large, brightly colored marbles in it. Then she took the baby on her lap and placed her own hand in the bowl and rolled the marbles about. This ruse proved successful to the extent of making baby yearn for the marbles.

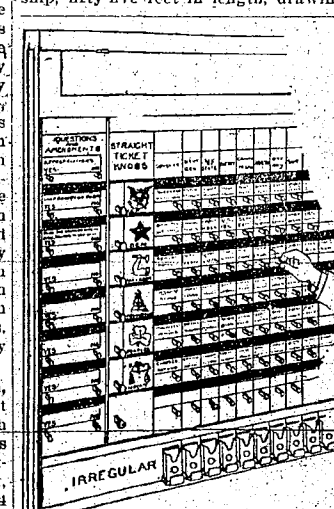
The child gingerly placed one dimpled hand in the water, but quickly withdrew it. Then she looked surprised, but as grandma played in the water the child grinned and plunged her fist into the bowl. She soon had the balls

rolling about and chuckled with glee. She grew so interested that she stuck both hands and arms in and tried hard to capture the slippery marbles. Then grandma placed her in the water. This seemed to please baby, for she commenced to wiggle her small legs back and forth.

All at once she discovered that water will splash. She screamed in happiness and set arms, legs, feet and hands vigorously to work before grandma had any chance to reach her. The elderly woman was thoroughly wetted before the child quit. She quit when all the water had been splashed over the door, herself and grandma. Then she looked for more. Since then it is a case of right when they try to take her out of her tub. Chicago Chronicle.

The Plaything of a King.

The Emperor of Germany has a toy that would gladden the heart of the most exacting boy. It is a miniature frigate, a full-rigged three-masted warship, fifty-five feet in length, drawing



UNITED STATES VOTING MACHINE.

but four feet of water, and having a capacity of thirty tons. The ship is an heirloom in the imperial family of Germany, having been presented by William IV, King of England, to the present German emperor's great-grandfather, Frederick William III. It gave the reigning monarch his first taste of life on the wave, and in his boyhood days one of his favorite amusements was to sail on the watery Potsdam, in company with his brother Henry, in this tiny man-of-war. At a distance the ship's dimensions are very deceptive, but a man at the rail or boat moving alongside soon brings out, by contrast, the smallness of the craft. The frigate can be sailed in the same manner as the largest ship, but the crew must be Lilliputians in size and scanty in number; a seaman of ordinary build would be totally out of place on the

rolling about and chuckled with glee. She grew so interested that she stuck both hands and arms in and tried hard to capture the slippery marbles. Then grandma placed her in the water. This seemed to please baby, for she commenced to wiggle her small legs back and forth.

All at once she discovered that water will splash. She screamed in happiness and set arms, legs, feet and hands vigorously to work before grandma had any chance to reach her. The elderly woman was thoroughly wetted before the child quit. She quit when all the water had been splashed over the door, herself and grandma. Then she looked for more. Since then it is a case of right when they try to take her out of her tub. Chicago Chronicle.

The Emperor of Germany has a toy that would gladden the heart of the most exacting boy. It is a miniature frigate, a full-rigged three-masted warship, fifty-five feet in length, drawing



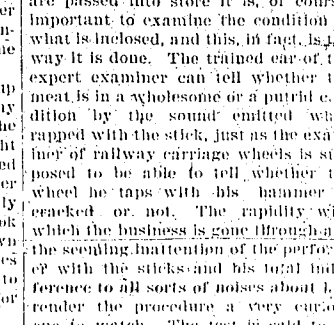
UNITED STATES VOTING MACHINE.

but four feet of water, and having a capacity of thirty tons. The ship is an heirloom in the imperial family of Germany, having been presented by William IV, King of England, to the present German emperor's great-grandfather, Frederick William III. It gave the reigning monarch his first taste of life on the wave, and in his boyhood days one of his favorite amusements was to sail on the watery Potsdam, in company with his brother Henry, in this tiny man-of-war. At a distance the ship's dimensions are very deceptive, but a man at the rail or boat moving alongside soon brings out, by contrast, the smallness of the craft. The frigate can be sailed in the same manner as the largest ship, but the crew must be Lilliputians in size and scanty in number; a seaman of ordinary build would be totally out of place on the

rolling about and chuckled with glee. She grew so interested that she stuck both hands and arms in and tried hard to capture the slippery marbles. Then grandma placed her in the water. This seemed to please baby, for she commenced to wiggle her small legs back and forth.

All at once she discovered that water will splash. She screamed in happiness and set arms, legs, feet and hands vigorously to work before grandma had any chance to reach her. The elderly woman was thoroughly wetted before the child quit. She quit when all the water had been splashed over the door, herself and grandma. Then she looked for more. Since then it is a case of right when they try to take her out of her tub. Chicago Chronicle.

The Emperor of Germany has a toy that would gladden the heart of the most exacting boy. It is a miniature frigate, a full-rigged three-masted warship, fifty-five feet in length, drawing



UNITED STATES VOTING MACHINE.

but four feet of water, and having a capacity of thirty tons. The ship is an heirloom in the imperial family of Germany, having been presented by William IV, King of England, to the present German emperor's great-grandfather, Frederick William III. It gave the reigning monarch his first taste of life on the wave, and in his boyhood days one of his favorite amusements was to sail on the watery Potsdam, in company with his brother Henry, in this tiny man-of-war. At a distance the ship's dimensions are very deceptive, but a man at the rail or boat moving alongside soon brings out, by contrast, the smallness of the craft. The frigate can be sailed in the same manner as the largest ship, but the crew must be Lilliputians in size and scanty in number; a seaman of ordinary build would be totally out of place on the

WHERE 'LITTLE MINISTER' LIVED.

Barrie's Home in Inverness, the Scene of Several of His Stories.

Mary B. Mullett, writing of "The Real Thruins of Barrie" in the Ladies' Home Journal, tells of seeing the famous novelist at the railway station in Kilmarnock (Thruins) "to which the family party walked together. Mrs. Barrie first, a slight figure in brown and scarlet, more English in dress than in face, holding her head rather proudly and walking confidently—she was on the stage before her marriage. With her was Miss Barrie, a quietly dressed, rather colorless woman, not one to draw attention from the three men who followed her. The tallest of these three, the one in ministerial 'black,' a high hat on his snowy head, was Dr. Ogilvie, brother to Barrie's mother. The other white-haired man—doubled over, as are so many in this land of looms, and wearing great horn-rimmed spectacles, for he likes to take care of the pretty garden at the top of the brae—was Barrie's father. Between them was a slight figure of boyish slenderness. Though small, he was not dapper, and we breathed a sigh of relief. As he turned we looked at his face with eagerness.

"It is a thin, dark face, almost haggard; delicate, sensitive; wistful; somehow, but stronger than we had expected it to be. The dominating sadness of his face makes almost a real shadow over it. He smiled once or twice, but his face did not once really light up. But sad and thin as it was, it is a face that one would not soon forget—yes, and that one would be glad to remember."

The Hindu Child-Wife.

A Hindu child-wife divides her year into two intervals, one of which she spends with her parents, this being a sort of vacation time, and the other she spends at the house of her husband's parents, this being the time of daily downright drudgery. Village girls in Bengal blacken their teeth with mislavi, a coloring powder. The lips are black also, and this is supposed to make them exceedingly charming.

Writing letters, especially to her husband, is thought to be fearful humdrum in a Hindu girl; and she has no chance of improving her mind by intelligent conversation with any one. She must write to her husband, though she has to do it by stealth in the night. The moon is her lamp, a stick out of the domestic broom her pen, the juice of the palm-berri her ink, and probably the dried leaf of the banana her paper. A Hindu girl must always keep the inner apartment of the house. She is only let out when she goes to draw water for the household, either from the pond or the well of the river. Hence the waterside is a great feminine resort, a sort of women's club, where there is much gossiping and plenty of stolen leisure. The Christian Register.

How the Young Elbow the Old.

"The part of wisdom is not to drop one's tasks too early, not to be in haste to retire from posts of influence and duty," writes Margaret B. Sangster in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Insensibly the young, with a certain unconscious arrogance, elbow the old out of the way, and monopolize the places in every profession and branch of business. Yet the young are not endowed with experience, nor have they the ripeness of judgment of maturity. But they do have what age has often lost—enthusiasm, self-confidence and pluck. Old people are sometimes out of touch with the present age. They have ceased to be receptive; they have grown mentally inelastic and inert. Is there, however, the slightest reason why a woman should rust out through mere indolence before she has done the full measure of service required by her Master for the time in which she lives? As a teacher, as an artist, as a housemistress and mother, in whatever field you are, my friend, do not withdraw from active duty too soon. There is need at the front for the woman of warm heart and trained capacity for affairs; and her age is of little consequence if she is equal to her work. There never was a 'time' when the judgment of mature age was more needed than it is to-day."

A Plea for Tea.

"Nature is, after all, to be depended upon pretty thoroughly," said a Chicago physician who has made a study of the effects of tea on the system. "For example, it is the exceptional person who craves tea at breakfast, a time of the day at which it is least needed and is frequently most injurious. Tea with dinner, too, is not to be recommended, because if perfectly made it is sure to be a little tannic acid in its composition, and the stomach, in attempting the digestion of a heavy meal, is much better without this principle."

"After 5 o'clock, however, the hour that fashion and custom agree in providing tea, is an hour that is also proper and favorable to the system. The supply of energy with which the day was begun is then exhausted, and a cup of well-made tea is often a refreshment and tonic that is both acceptable and desirable." Chicago Chronicle.

He Won't Get Her a Bicycle.

Mr. Wimpey—My constant aim in this life is to do something to make the world better.

Mrs. Wimpey—Well, you'll do it; I feel sure of that.

Mr. Wimpey—Ah, Maria, I am glad that you have for once in your life indicated that you have faith in my ability to accomplish something.

Mrs. Wimpey—Yes, you'll do some day. Then the world will be better. Chicago News.

Chinese Widows Seldom Marry.

In China it is the rule of good society that widows do not remarry. They are not forbidden to do so, but they are thought far higher of if they don't. In order to encourage them the government, when they have passed the age of 50 and have not remarried, confers on them a tablet containing a eulogy of their virtues, which they can slip up over their front door if they like.

It is a pity that the woman, whose labors begin at dawn, and last all day, and sometimes all night in caring for a sick child, has no resource by striking for an eight-hour law.

Live eagles are as hard to catch as those on our silver dollars.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

New York—There has been practically no change in the situation this week. As the summer quiet of the grain market, general trade movement becomes somewhat slower, and there is also less activity in speculative circles. The demand for money, both for legitimate business and stock market purposes, is comparatively light. In well-informed quarters the belief is growing that the decline in commodity prices has about run its course. In the stock markets the liquidating movement has been less pronounced, and in consequence there has been some improvement in tone. Trading, however, is still on a small scale, and almost entirely of a speculative character. The public is not in a mood for speculation, and until its temper changes there does not seem to be much prospect of a sustained upward movement.

Chicago—The tone of the grain markets improved during the week as the weather changed from good to bad for the crops. The northern part of the spring wheat country is badly in need of rain. Opinion of conservative people in the affected districts is that no harm has yet been done that cannot be repaired by rain within a week or ten days; but so long as it keeps off, just so long will growers of the grain express anxiety, which in its turn will prompt the speculators to anticipate the threatened calamity. The previous flourishing condition of the winter wheat has been arrested and a change for the worse commenced. The Hessian fly pest has spread to regions not previously affected, and excessive rain has been added to the affliction. Kansas has been the principal sufferer in the latter respect, and there is no longer a prospect of that State raising anything like the phenomenal crop it promised as late as two weeks ago. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are sending daily accounts of growing damage by the fly, while Tennessee is finding each day fresh evidence of the spread of the same fatal pest.

FILIPINO BANDS ROUTED.

Americans Severely Punish Insurgents for Various Attacks and Atrocities. The Filipinos who killed nineteen soldiers of the Forty-third infantry at Cebu, island of Samar, and had 200 of their number killed while assaulting the heroic garrison, have been further punished. Maj. Gilmore of the Forty-third, with 100 men, chased the remainder of the insurgent band to Pambujan, where the Filipinos made a stand. They were scattered by a series of charges, leaving 70 dead on the field. The Americans had one man wounded.

Chester Kennedy of Company F, Forty-fifth regiment, United States Army, in the Philippines, writes home that a soldier of his company who was killed was buried near by. The natives dug him up, cut out his heart and placed it on a pole, with a notice that all Americans would be treated likewise if they did not leave. The body was buried and dug up again, and this time tied to the horns. The bones were recovered by the soldiers, who were then sent to burn the bones and scatter the natives, ten of whom were killed.

Capt. Elliott and France, with eighty men of the Fortieth infantry, have had an engagement with 500 insurgents at Aguan, near Cagayan, in the northern part of Mindanao. The rebels lost fifty-two killed, and the Americans two killed and three wounded. The infantrymen captured thirty-one rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition.

THE GRANT STATUE.

Grand Army's Gift to the Republic Unveiled in the Capitol.

The statue of Gen. Grant, presented by the Grand Army of the Republic to the nation, was unveiled in the great rotunda of the Capitol at Washington Saturday and elaborate ceremonies commemorated the event were held in the Hall of Representatives in the presence of a vast concourse of people, who included the widow, daughter and descendants of the hero of Appomattox, hundreds of his comrades in arms, the officers and committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and many persons distinguished in military, political and social circles.

The statue of the pre-eminent chief of the Union forces in the civil war represents the contributions of thousands of his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, no one of whom was allowed to subscribe more than 25 cents and the result of a movement started soon after Gen. Grant's death at Mount McGregor, in July, 1885.

It is the work of Franklin Simmons, an American sculptor. Of marble of heroic size, it stands on a bronze pedestal, emblazoned with a bronze seal of the Grand Army of the Republic, and represents the grand old hero in the full uniform of a general, equipped for the field, with top boots and gauntlets, his cloak over his left arm, his right hand resting on the hilt of his sword.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

St. Philip's, Plaistow, England, will no longer resist the Episcopal order as to increase and decrease of his, the bishop of St. Albans having ordered the clergy to obey at once or submit to the entire closing of the church.

The Rev. Judson Titworth, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Milwaukee, is reading a novel of his own production to his evening congregation. It aims to preach the gospel in the story of a young man's conversion.

At a meeting of the Baptist Social Union in Boston an announcement was made formally of an offer of John D. Rockefeller to give \$150,000 to Newton Theological Seminary, provided a like sum could be raised by the institution.

The Rev. Father Munoz, who has been transferred from Louisville, Ky., to a parish of 10,000 souls at Santiago de Cuba, is the first priest to be transferred from the New Orleans diocese under the new dispensation. He is a native of Spain.

German Catholics have collected \$100,000 to build the new church of the Dormition at Jerusalem, the site for which was given by Emperor William. The church will be dedicated Oct. 3, when a pilgrimage of Catholics to the scene will be made.

A division threatened in the congregation of Enai Israel at Sacramento, Cal., over a series of lectures delivered in the temple by H. Weinstock, a merchant. Many of the members assert that the lectures were not orthodox and unfit for the temple.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions comes out with a clear balance sheet, carrying over no debt to the next fiscal year. The Board of Foreign Missions is behind, but hopes to pull out.

How Much You Eat

Is not the question, but, how much you digest, because food does good only when it is digested and assimilated, taken up by the blood and made into muscle, nerve, bone and tissue. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores to the stomach the powers of digestion. It opens the appetite in natural and healthy, and dyspepsia is gone.

My mother had a very bad stomach trouble. She weighed only 111 pounds. After taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she weighed 136 pounds. She took it again after the grip and one bottle got her up. Miss Otie McCoy, 528 Lafayette ave., Lebanon, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

Military Material.

He bore the title of colonel, and he had a civil war record, but it was not in the field.

"Possibly you do not know," said a friend of his, "how the colonel happened not to be continued in command of his regiment. He was a first-class mechanical engineer till he fell heir to a fortune and went into politics as a concession, with a racing stable on the side. When the war came he had pulled enough to get a cavalry regiment, and one day the commanding officer asked him something about the strength of it. 'Well,' said he, 'it's around 800 horse power,' and then it occurred to somebody that possibly the colonel had better be detailed to some other branch of the service." Detroit Free Press.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health and vitality they gain. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee—but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it, 15c and 25c.

Vehicles in Havana.

The favorite means of transportation in Havana is by one-horse victorias, of which there are thousands. Two persons are enabled to go to any point within the city limits for a peseta, which is equal to about 14 cents.

You Will Never Know

What good ink is unless you use Carter's. It costs no more than poor ink. All dealers.

Cotton-Spinning in Japan.

To-day Japan imports cotton principally from the United States, but other centers of supply are necessary, in view of the state of advancement which cotton spinning has reached there.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds. N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Paper Teeth.

Artificial teeth made of paper are furnished by the dentists of Germany. They are much lighter than china teeth, and decidedly low-priced. San Francisco Chronicle.

Bell's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

California's orange crop this season is estimated at over 14,000 car loads, or more than 4,000,000 boxes.

ITALY LOW.

Substituted or adulterated cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, containing 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, 25c. Sold everywhere. Founded 1875.

British paybrokers are not allowed to accept the Victoria cross as a pledge under any circumstances.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, cures their colic, wind, and all other ailments. 25c. a bottle.

If you count a hundred when angry it may save you a good thrashing.

If you meet a funeral procession it is a sure sign of death.

PILES OF PAIN.

"For Twenty Years I've Suffered, and Now I Am Well."

A Miracle Performed for a Father and His Three-Year-Old Son—Millions of People Need Relief.

Nothing but irregular working of the bowels. When a man suffers from undigested food fermenting in the intestines, instead of being passed out of the body, its pressure causes the blood vessels, and produces all kinds of piles—bleeding, itching, all horribly painful and annoying. Nothing will cure them except to get at the cause, make the bowels regular, and then use the medicines so they can keep regular. I have tried many things, but only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People can do it, and Cascares Candy (cathartic) are the best. I have tried many others, but only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People can do it. The experience of Mr. Holtz.

Gentlemen, I have been using your Cascares for almost a year with great success, not only relieving chronic constipation, but they have cured my blood vessels, which two surgical operations failed to do, putting me to great expense and needless pain. I have recommended them to many friends, with good results. Very truly yours, FRANK ROGERS, No. 228 East Forty-third street, Chicago, Ill.

Sufferers from piles! Go and do likewise! Buy and try Cascares Candy. It's what they do, not what we say they'll do. That proves their merit. They make the bowels regular, the blood pure, and the system healthy. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago; Montreal, Can.; New York.

Every tablet of the only genuine Cascares Candy bears the magic letters "DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE" on its wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations and substitutes.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA

Double Daily Service

New line via Rockford, Duquoin, Springfield, Hannibal, St. Louis, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha.

cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, diners. Send for the unduplicated for a free copy of *Pictorial and Notes En Route* illustrating the route from Chicago to Omaha.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

WATERBURY'S

WATERBURY'S

WATERBURY'S

WATERBURY'S

The Pinkham Remedies

For disorders of the feminine organs have gained their great renown and enormous sale because of the permanent good they have done and are doing for the women of this country.

If all ailing or suffering women could be made to understand how absolutely true are the statements about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, their sufferings would end.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. The advice she gives is practical and honest. You can write freely to her; she is a woman.

What Deserts Are Like.

The general idea of a desert is a sandy waste where not a living thing can flourish. In reality nearly all deserts are visited occasionally by severe rainstorms, after which a gorgeous vegetation springs up. The grass is rank, flowers bloom everywhere and the trees send forth most beautiful leaves and blossoms. Of course this state of things lasts but a short time, a month or six weeks, after which the place is sandy and dry again and presents but a waste of trackless wastes.

Sometimes the rains follow each other so closely that a desert teems with animal life, birds abounding and herds of animals wandering over the ground. Small lakes and ponds may be found also. In the west of the Sahara there are copious showers three or four times a year, which so change the face of the country that the traveler would not believe the scene to be the Sahara of his geography.

Civil engineers say almost all deserts could be reclaimed by a modest expenditure of time and money and that, Sahara could be easily made into an inland sea. Some time in the future it is probable that human ingenuity and science will have completely transformed the waste places of earth.

Number "Sixteen."

In his history of New York, one of the classics of American authorship, Dietrich Knickerbocker (Washington Irving) wrote lovingly, yet with unobtrusive sarcasm, of the legends and traditions of his adopted "Nieuw-Netherlands," the peaceful valley of the Hudson from Albany to Manhattan, the many legends with which the entire region abounds—notably that of Rip Van Winkle and his long sleep—and of the ancient names and families whose descendants are still a power in that locality. So far reaching were the effects of the "History" that in time the name "Knickerbocker" became the popular one for the patron saint of New York City, as usually being represented as a bearded old German of ample girth, smoking furiously the long-stemmed pipe which Irving immortalized and gazing over his beloved city.

Recognizing the vein of sentiment in the American people's love for the service was inaugurated to New York from St. Louis, to which Father Knickerbocker lent his name and through the efforts of the line which he was to service, the "Knickerbocker Special" has become as familiar to the average traveling American as to residents of his own city.

Leaving St. Louis at noon, the traveler is borne swiftly and safely to Father Knickerbocker's abode, traversing by daylight those scenes with which he was so familiar, reaching at New York the next day in time for a leisurely preparation for evening.

So popular is the service, proven that the Big Four has started a new train as a companion, it leaving St. Louis at 8 a. m., receiving all Western and Southwest connections and arriving in New York at 2:55 p. m. the next day. This train is known as the New York and Boston Limited, but the wayfarer who travels much in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

THE RUSH TO CAPE NOME.

Nothing Like It Has Been Seen in the Past Half-Century.

The greatest rush to a new gold field for half a century is now in progress. Cape Nome is the destination of the crowd. The rush to the Klondike was the largest to any gold mining country since the excitement in California, but statistics show that fewer than 25,000 went to the Klondike and the Yukon river country during 1898; and there was 6,200 more in 1899. It is estimated that 40,000 or 50,000 people are preparing to start for Cape Nome.

The season of navigation in the Arctic has just opened, and already 5,100 tons of merchandise have sailed from Seattle, Vancouver and San Francisco for Cape Nome. Passage to Cape Nome has been provided for about 7,000 more who will sail this month. Capt. Blanchett, who has long been in the Alaska steamship business, thinks that almost 60,000 men and women will have gone to the Alaska mining fields when the season of navigation closes next October.

The rush to Cape Nome involves the transportation of an enormous quantity of mining machinery, portable houses, tents, beasts of burden, stocks of merchandise and articles of household use. One steamer started from San Francisco last week for Cape Nome with hydraulic machinery aboard to the value of \$350,000, and another steamer similarly laden left Seattle two days later. For months the iron foundries and mining machinery builders of the Pacific coast have been at work on new devices to meet the demands of gold mining on the sandy sea beach and among the gravel beds of the creeks of Cape Nome, for, in some respects, the mining conditions in the new Alaskan field have revolutionized placer mining methods. A race is now on among the great steamships to see which will reach Cape Nome nearest and thereby make the profit there will be in disposing of newly invented machinery for washing the golden specks from sand and gravel. Several machine companies have each put tens of thousands of dollars in gold-dredging and placer sluices for use in the Cape Nome placers. A half-dozen schooners cleared from Seattle and Vancouver a week ago, laden with coal and lumber for use in the new mining fields, where there has been a very serious fuel famine all winter. A company of Denver and El Paso capitalists have sent \$75,000 to the lumber and coal shippers for carrying freight from the ocean steamers to the land at Nome.

WARFARE ON CONSUMPTION.

A Vigorous Crusade Started Against It in Boston.

Hereafter every physician in Boston must report every case of consumption that comes to his notice to the Board of Health, as the board would rather see a contagious disease. After a death from this disease hereafter the premises will be entered upon by the Board of Health officers, and disinfection performed and other means will be taken to guard against the spread of the disease in Boston.

These new rules have just been issued by the Boston Board of Health, and the plan is to enter a vigorous campaign against tuberculosis and stamp it out if such a thing is possible. Dr. Durgin of the Board of Health says:

"Boston is one of the worst places on earth for consumption. The Board of Health has decided that every precaution must be taken against its spread. Consumption used to be considered an hereditary disease. Medical science, however, has proved that it is purely a contagious disease, and one of the worst there is. We are going to try to stamp it out by disinfection and control."

Deaths in Boston from consumption have decreased from 1,349 in 1895 to 1,230 in 1899, and the board hopes to still further lessen its ravages.

BIG NEW YORK FAILURE.

Price, McCormick & Co. Go Up-Tremendous Speculation on Change.

Inability to effect a corner in cotton brought the New York firm of Price, McCormick & Co. to the ground with liabilities of \$13,000,000. The reports of good crops in the South were too strong. Announcement of the company's suspension caused a tremendous stir throughout Wall street and threw the Cotton exchange into a spasm of excitement. Traders in the pit went wild while cotton slumped 73 points on May 46 points on June 47 points on July and 15 points on August. Not content with these things Wall street further excited itself by giving credence to ugly rumors concerning the financial soundness of other brokerage houses, all of which went forth on the strength of the following:

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The first composed of W. G. McCormick of Chicago, Theodore Price of New York, R. M. Stuart-Wortley of England, a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley, and George Crocker of California, had tried for months to corner cotton. Prominent as one of the oldest and most substantial private trading firms in the country, it was represented on the New York cotton exchanges, the produce exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

OLD AGE CREEPING ON.

Oh! lay thy hand in mine, dear!

But time hath brought no sign, dear,
That hearts grow cold.
'Tis long, long since our new love,
Made life divine,
But age enriched true love
Like noble wine.

And lay thy cheek to mine, dear,
And take thy rest;
Mine arms around thee twine, dear,
—And make thy nest.
—A many carers are pressing
On this dear head,
But sorrow's hands in blessing
Are surely laid.

Oh! lean thy life on mine, dear,
I'll shelter thee!
Thou wert a winsome vine, dear,
On my young tree.
And all thy thoughts are leafless,
And birds are few,
We'll abide, they lay us, griefless,
Together down.

—Gerald Massey.

A Western Girl's Story.

66 A FRAID!" I cried out with a laugh. "Why on earth should I be afraid?"

And I suppose my face must have mirrored forth the careless indifference of my spirit, for my brother's rugged countenance brightened up as I spoke.

We lived alone upon a solitary road, miles away from any human dwelling place, in one of those antique, gable-ended farmhouses which look so picturesque to an artist's eye in the summer time and so indescribably desolate when November gates are howling around the chimney tops or winter snows are heaping up their feathery penitence upon the doorsteps; we—that is, the old bedridden aunt, my brother Robert and myself. As for a servant girl, dear me, when I become rheumatic or lose the use of my limbs I might need one, but not before.

We had just received \$100 from the railroad people for the year's wood which Bob had cut and hauled to the junction—\$100, all in nice, clean, crackling, tens—and Bob and I and Aunt Jemima all agreed—for once, entirely unanimously—that so much money ought not to remain over night in the house.

So Bob was taking the \$100 to the Ottarsfield bank, twenty miles away, over a rough and uneven bridge road. And I and Aunt Jemima were left alone.

In spite of my reassurance, Aunt Jemima persisted in going to sleep with a flannel and two pokers under her pillow.

I sat before the fire until past 10 o'clock, finishing a pair of gray mixed stockings that I was knitting for Bob. And then, rising with a yawn, I looked out of the windows. It was raining and—

Majestic heavens! I started back with a long cry, as I saw a white, wild face pressed suddenly against the outside of the pane—a face made paler still by the contrast of a heavy black mustache, and hair the most raven jet I ever saw.

My first impulse was to run and hide, my second to face the matter out. "What do you want?" I asked, opening the window a little way. "Who are you?"

"I am a belated traveler. I need food—rest—rags to bind up my hurt foot. See?" And then I saw that one of his feet was bleeding.

I hesitated an instant. He perceived my doubt. "You are afraid to let the vagrant in," he said, bitterly. "Well, I don't wonder much. But there's no danger. Let me in, as you have a dear father or brother of your own. Give me but a crust of bread, a drink of milk. I will go on my way, with the earliest dawn of the morning."

My decision was taken at once. His pale face, his blood-stained foot, his piteous voice, so unlike the professional whine of the regular mendicant, all appealed to my womanly pity. I remembered my brother's caution, but I also remembered that there was an unexplored one-story wing, on the north end of the house, fitted up in a rude sort of way for the occasional sleeping place of the additional farm hands that we needed in the height of the season of harvest.

"Go around to the farther door," said I. "I will let you in."

I admitted him accordingly. Gami, pale and limping, he came in. "There is a bed," said I. "And here is food. While you eat I will get some and a bandage for your foot."

When I returned he was eating as greedily as if he had not tasted food for a week, and drinking long draughts of coffee.

"You are hungry," said I, kneeling to my task.

"I tell you, my dear, I have been as near starvation as I have been in my life," he responded, in a low, thrilling voice. "Thank you, young woman! The foot feels easier now."

So I left him. I went to bed and fell fast asleep in less than fifteen minutes.

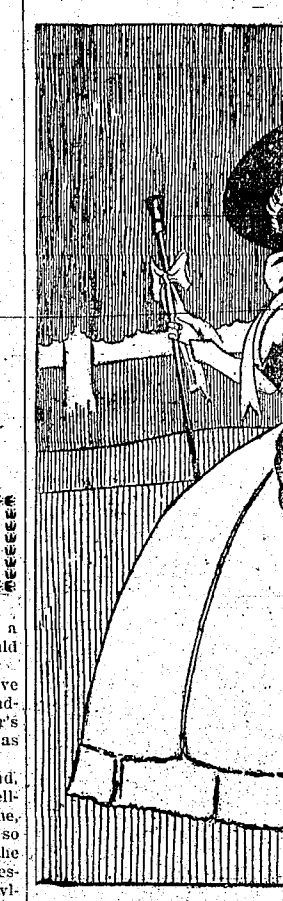
The sound of the old wooden clock striking 3—or something else—roused me, and, opening my eyes, I saw the shrouded light of a dark lantern in the room, and by its glimmer three men were searching the contents of the old hair trunk that stood underneath the window.

I started up with a scream—probably the most imprudent thing I could have done—but I did not see at that instant of terror to measure the consequences.

"Stop that girl's squeaking pipe," muttered a low, threatening tone, and the next instant an iron band was upon my throat, my eyeballs seemed starting from their sockets, and a horrible death by suffocation seemed closing around me.

In the self-acting second, however, I saw the deadly white face of the man I had so recently succored and fed, in the doorway. "I heard the click of a pistol being cocked. My first impression was that he belonged to the gang—that he had made an entrance into the house through my weak pipe, and after my unjustified judgment, but now, how unjustly I judged him, or I'll send a brace of bullets through your brain!" he shouted, and instantaneously I was

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.



free. "Now, then, get out of this! Drop everything! Quick! Do you see this pistol?" It carries charges enough to send every one of you to kingdom come quicker than lightning."

His eloquence was of the most persuasive nature. One of the men dropped a red leather pocketbook of papers that I recognized as Bob's; another let fall a silver bag containing Aunt Jemima's six silver teaspoons, and all three tumbled out of the door in hot haste. My unknown friend calmly examined the fastenings.

"The bolt has been pried away," said he, "but I can fix it in a minute. And even if I did not, I hardly think they will be likely to come again after the lesson I have read them."

"How can I ever thank you?" I cried, almost hysterically, in my mingled terror and gratitude.

"I was thinking to-night as I watched you bind up my foot that I would like to do something for you," he said in a low tone. "And I have done it. Good-night."

Early the next morning I carried a tray of breakfast in to him, but he was gone. From that time to this I have never seen or heard of him, except that once in an illustrated newspaper I saw his portrait as the detected murderer of half a dozen travelers on the Omaha plains—an accomplished villain—a cold-blooded wretch, who thought no more of extinguishing the sparks of a human life than others do of killing a fly—so read his biography—and I shuddered to recollect how utterly my poor women were at his mercy on that December night, and of how he snared and shielded us.

Bob never knew of that night's adventure. Aunt Jemima never knew. It is a secret that I keep to myself.

The Oldest Letter.

Probably the oldest letter in the world is the letter of the Papyrus, written fifteen centuries before Christ, to his friend Amenemhat, the scribe.

The manuscript is of perishable papyrus, and it is amazing that it should have survived for more than thirty centuries and still be legible.

It is preserved in the collection of the British Museum. It has been several times translated during the present century. It presents an interesting picture of life in Egypt in the time of Rameses II. It is more in the nature of a literary production, a poem composed in celebration of the visit of Pharaoh to the city of Pa-Rameses than an ordinary letter of today.

Papyrus "greeted his Lord, the scribe Amenemhat, to whom he life, health and strength, and then goes on to describe the verdant fields, the thrashing floors, the vineyards, the groves of olives, the orchards of figs; the great daily markets with their fish and water fowl and swarms of purchasers.

The citizens had to him, "sweet wine of Khem, pomegranate wine, and wine from the vineyard," and to these they added "beer of Kati."

There was music in plenty furnished by the singers of the school of Memphis.

On the whole, Pa-Rameses seems to have been a pleasant place to live in. "The lesser folk are there equal with the great folk," and Papyrus writes that its maidens were in "holiday attire every day," with looks "redolent of perfumed oil."—Kansas City Journal.

Books for Summer Reading.

"Oh, dear!" said Mrs. Parkington as she began making plans for her summer campaign. "I wish I knew just what books to take. I haven't room to have and to hold all of them, nor time to devour that mess of 'Red Potage' and hardly to finish my 'Day's Work.' I wonder if George would like me to take 'The Godman from Indiana' along. He might say, 'Ver-gamand is mine.' However, he can hardly object to the 'Little Minister.' I must put in a Bible and prayer book. I wonder what he'd like to take for himself. There he is. I'll ask him."

Which she did.

"There's one I've got to take," said George, "and I won't do to put it into the trunk. I shall want it along with me."

"Which is that?" she asked.

"The one bound in leather and stamped. The contents are printed and published in Washington."

"Oh," she said, "some stupid old government publication."

But the book he meant was his pocket-book.

Another Edison Invention.

The manager of the electrical exposition in Philadelphia asked Mr. Edison

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.



to send on a phonographic cylinder setting forth some of his latest ideas of electrical interest. Mr. Edison complied in his own way. The message was as follows:

"My Dear Marks—You ask me to send you a phonographic cylinder for your lecture this evening and to say a few words to the audience. I do not think the audience would take any interest in dry scientific subjects, but perhaps they might be interested in a little story that a man sent me on a phonographic cylinder the other day from San Francisco."

In the year 1873 a man from Massachusetts came to California with a chronic liver complaint. He searched all over the coast for a mineral spring to cure the disease, and finally found down in the San Joaquin valley a spring the waters of which almost instantly cured him. He thereupon started a sanitarium, and people all over the world came and were quickly cured. Last year this man died, and so powerful had been the action of the waters that they had to take his liver out and kill it with a club. Yours truly,

EDISON.

A Fortune for a Single Flower.

The purchasing power of money in the seventeenth century is shown by an article in the Ladies' Home Journal, on the tulip craze in Holland, which reached its height about 1634. At a sale of bulbs, about that date, a single one of the Viceroy variety was purchased by delivering to the seller two hundred bushels of wheat, four hundred bushels of rye, four fat pigs, eight fat oxen, twelve fat sheep, two hogheads of wine, two barrels of beer, five hundred pounds of butter, one bedstead with pillows, mattresses, blankets, etc., one thousand pounds of cheese, one suit of clothes, and one silver goblet. The money value of the bulb was one thousand dollars, but as the purchaser did not have the cash the seller was willing to accept its equivalent in the form just recited, notwithstanding that it was somewhat bulky and diversified.

Studying a Prodigy.

At Indiana University a 10-year-old boy who possesses extraordinary powers of arithmetical calculation is under investigation to determine, scientifically, the nature of his mental processes. It has been found that a tremendous memory enables much of his singular power, the rapidity of his calculations depending upon the great quantity of number relations which he has memorized, as well as upon the short cuts that he has invented.

Pain the Doctor to Come Back.

A physician in Scott County, Kansas, recently moved to another part of the State because he could not make both ends meet in his practice, but his services were so badly needed in the old field that the citizens circulated a petition asking the county commissioners to appropriate a bonus of \$500 annually to the doctor on condition that he should return. The commissioners made the appropriation, and the doctor has gone back to his former home.

Chief Source of Amber.

Gold of the Baltic Sea, as amber is often called, is found in various places on the globe, but nowhere in such abundance as on the shores of the Baltic from Memel to Danzig, and there principally on the coast of the oblong piece of land jutting out into the sea between the Kurische and the Frische Haft. It is, in fact, a vegetable product, a fossil gum of a coniferous tree, and from time immemorial it has been used as a jewel by many a fair lady.

Relinquishing Sixty Years Ago.

Among the cypresses in the new railroad museum at Dresden is a proclamation printed in 1839 warning passengers that trunks cannot be forwarded unless they are brought to the station at least an hour before the departure of the train.

Divorce in European Cities.

Copenhagen's divorce rate is higher than that of any other European city—572 per 100,000 marriages per year. The figures for Paris are 362, for Berlin 302, for Vienna 190, for Budapest forty-five.</

NOTHING LEFT.

Not every glistering pearl of dew
Like rich red jewel, finds a rest
Upon a rose, or nestling down
Shrinks, modest, on its velvet breast.
Not every sonnet's swelling throat
Pours forth its wealth of song to bless
Our ears, but countless eynolds doubt
Unheard in the deep wilderness.

Not every arrow finds its mark,
But sped all eager from the bow,
Too lightly feathered, floats too high,
Too lightly driven, falls below.
Not every effort finds success,
But fails, as fails the archer's dart,
Nor every sunbeam glides the gloom,
Nor every song may reach the heart.

Yet, though I fail, mine effort lives,
And somewhere on a scroll engrossed
The glory of my striving is,
For nothing fruitless, nothing lost
That like a seed sown of the soul,
May fall and die in desert hot,
But would have blossomed and borne
Fruit.

If fallen in some fertile spot,
J. W. Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tri-
bune.

A Sailor's Love

The Grey Eagle went on her course,
parting the waves of the Indian Ocean.
She was a packet steamer in the em-
ploy of a great English company, and
carried many passengers. Among
these, standing on the promenade deck
forward and looking out across the
broad expanse of water before her,
was a beautiful girl, in the flush of her
youth and beauty.

In the wheel-house stood a young
man, second mate of the ship, looking
at Mabel Vane. He was young, with
a bold, manly face, curling brown hair
and beard, and speaking gray eyes—a
man, in grace of person, manly beauty
and pure heart—a man worthy of the
name. He was only a sailor, and had
risen to his present rank from cabin
boy, but yet he dared to love the
daughter of the East Indian million-
aire, Arthur Vane.

He loved her and had no hope—loved
her as we worship a star which is far
beyond our reach. Nothing was fur-
ther from his thoughts than to insult
her by telling her that he loved her,
but to be near her, to see her often,
perhaps to do some service, which
would win a smile from her—that was
reward enough for Will Clay.

She never dreamed of his adoration,
and he had heard her say among her
friends that she liked him better than
any other officer on board the Grey
Eagle. She said it in the careless way
of girlhood, and yet he treasured it in
his heart. Standing there, watching
the course of the ship and ready to
give a word of warning to the wheel-
man if it were needed, he never took
his eyes from her long.

"Mr. Clay," said the man at the
wheel, as he gave it a half turn and
rested there, "don't you smile smug?"
"It comes from the galley,"
"Perhaps so, but what are they burn-
ing rosin in the galley for?"
"Rosin," cried Will, raising his head
quickly and sniffing the air. He
caught the peculiar smell which men
leaped down from the wheel-house.
"Keep steady," he whispered to the
man at the wheel, "there may be dan-
ger, but if there is, for God's sake,
keep it quiet."

The man nodded quietly and took a
firmer hold on the wheel. Will Clay
crossed the deck without apparent
haste, and yet with a terrible fear tug-
ging at his heart. He caught sight of
the captain coming out of the gentle-
man's cabin and hurried up to him.
"There is something wrong," he
whispered. "Don't you smell burning
rosin, captain?"

The old sea captain suppressed a cry
of horror. With fifty passengers on
board, in the midst of the Indian
Ocean, far from land, a fire was one
of the most horrible things which
could come upon a ship.

"Go forward and investigate," he
said, in a low tone. "If you find that
it is a fire, you will know what to do.
How are the boats?"

"All right, sir, you may trust to
them."

They had good cause for fear. The
entire forehold was filled with rosin in
boxes and casks, and if a fire started
there it might as well be in a nest of fat
phe. Will ran down to the lower deck,
where he was met by a crowd of ex-
cited firemen and coal-passers, who
were rushing madly on deck. Quick as
thought he seized the foremost and
hurled him back.

"Get back, you fools!" he cried.
"Where are you running to?"
"Fire," whispered the man, horse-
ly. "Fire in the forehold!"

"Suppose there is. Is it your duty
to rush on deck and alarm the passengers,
or get buckets and try to put out the
fire? Back, there, all of you, for I
will brain the man who dares to flinch
a hair now! Stand back, I say!"

The men cowed before his superior
will and saw that they might yet do
something to save the steamer.

A guard was placed at the hatch, so
that no one could come down, and the
scuttle which led into the forehold was
opened. No sooner was this done than
a dense volume of black smoke rolled
out, and the scuttle was closed again,
for Will saw that nothing could be
done in that way. The men ran for-
ward with axes, but had scarcely gone
a dozen steps when they felt the deck
tremble under their feet, and saw
small jets of flame shooting up through
the planks. A moment more, and
there was a sort of explosion, and the
red flame leaped up suddenly and
caught the planks above.

There was no hope of concealing the
danger from the passengers now, for the
steamer was full of smoke, and
wild cries from the deck announced
that the danger was known. They
must face the most terrible situation
known to the sea. The one or all others
the most feared—fire! Women shrieked
and fainted, strong men trembled
and could not move hand or foot, and
others ran wildly about the decks,
rendering no assistance. Mabel Vane,
utterly bewildered by the sudden hor-
ror, felt a strong hand clutch her arm,
and saw Will Clay, blackened by
smoke and singed by flame.

"Go aft," he said, hoarsely. "Stand
on the port quarter and wait for me,

and I will save you or die trying. Obey
me, girl, I am your master now."

She looked at him in mute wonder
and obeyed him in silence. He sprang
away and began to fight the fire as he
could, aided by the officers and crew,
and some few of the passengers who
kept their heads. Among these was
Arthur Vane, a handsome old gentle-
man, with an engaging face.

"You are a man, William Clay," he
said, as the two hurried the contents of
a great water cask down the open
ladder.

"If I ever escape, the com-
pany shall know that they have not
a man in their employment. If you
don't, it is all the same. Have you
seen my daughter?"

"I sent her aft just now, and told her
that I would save her or lose my life.
And I'll do it, too, because I love her."

"Love her—your?"

"Just now you said I was a man,"
said Will quietly. "Lay hold on that
cask, you. What are you shirking for;
can't we talk and work, too?"

A strange smile came over the face of
the old merchant, and they lurled the
cask into the water, and assisted the
man working at the fall in raising it.

"Don't think I'm a fool, Mr. Vane,"
said Will. "I lived a thousand years,
and saw her every day. I wouldn't tell
her as much as I've told you. And
what's more, you wouldn't have heard
me say it if it had not come out before
I thought."

Mr. Vane said not a word, and Will
Clay was silent. They worked hard to
save the steamer, but the flames
gained, upon them inch by inch, and
drove them aft.

"Give it up, captain," whispered
Will. "Get out the boats and provision
them. Take time for all you want, and
we will fight the fire."

The sailors worked with a will until
they saw the boats drawing up to the
gangway, and the passengers taking
place, when they left their work, and
sprang for the boats. The passengers
made a rush at the same moment, but
as they neared the gangway they met
Will Clay, a pistol in each hand, and
his eyes flashing fire.

"Stand back, there!" he cried. "Do
you call yourselves men? Do you want
to swamp the boats, and spoil our only
chance?"

"Get out of the way!" hissed a gig-
antic Swede, raising his heavy hand.
"Out of the way or I will crush you
with a single blow!"

A pistol cracked and the man fell
back, shot through the shoulder. The
crowd recoiled before the determined
young man, for even in an hour like
this men fear sudden death.

"Keep back, I say!" repeated the
young mate. "Pass along those ladies
first, for they go in the first boat."

The order was promptly obeyed, and
then six of the crew, called out by
name, went into the boat and pulled it
away from the gangway, under com-
mand of the first mate. Boat after
boat pulled up to the gangway, re-
ceived its load and pulled away. There
was no more rushing, for there was
death in the eyes of the young mate
and the captain, who had taken his
place by his side.

"My daughter is not in the boats,
young man," said Arthur Vane,
hoarsely.

"Miss Vane," cried Will, "you can
come now!"

Mabel, who had been standing apart,
hurried forward. Mr. Vane stepped in
to the boat and the last of the crew
followed. Then a panic seemed to
seize them, and they pushed off, leav-
ing the captain and mate upon the
doomed steamer, as long tongues of
flame leaped out toward the boat.

Through this fiery barrier the two men
dashed and were seen striking out for
the boat.

"Stop!" cried Mr. Vane. "You have
left the captain and Mr. Clay!"

The men looked at him fiercely, but
the steady eye of the old man fixed
them, and the two were helped into the
boat, the captain supported by the
strong arm of his gallant mate. The
boats pulled away together, while the
columns of flame which shot into the
air announced the fate of the Grey
Eagle. They reached the islands safe-
ly after a week had passed.

There is a young man who sails a
steamer from London to Alexandria,
whose name is Will Clay, and he is
married. The name of his wife is
Mabel, for Arthur Vane, having found
a man, knew how to make him all his
own.

VEGETABLE TALLOW.

Squeezed Out of the Seeds of a Tree That
Grows in China.

The people of China are eminently
practical and have added much to the
civilization of mankind by their habits
of industry, of which the method of
obtaining vegetable tallow is an ex-
ample. The Chinese pick the seeds
of this tree in autumn and first place
them in a wooden cylinder, open at
the top and perforated at the bottom.
After being steamed over a fire for ten
or fifteen minutes the tallow is soft-
ened and is then more readily sepa-
rated. The seeds are transferred from
the steaming cylinder to a stone mortar,
in which they are gently beaten. They
are then thrown on a stove, heated
over the fire and sifted, by which
process the tallow is separated and re-
sembles coarse Indian meal.

In this State the tallow is put be-
tween circles of twisted straw and
these placed in a press, by which the
tallow is forced out and falls into a
tin. Freed from all impurities, it is
then a semitranslucent of a beautiful
color. Candles made of it easily melt
in hot weather, and on this account
they are dipped in melted wax of var-
ious colors red, green or yellow—and
are exposed for sale by tallow chan-
dlers and other shopkeepers. This re-
markable tree is found on the banks
of the Min, in Szechuen. It is a tree
with shining green leaves and small
yellow flowers at the end of the
branches. They are succeeded by dark-
colored seeds and vessels containing
delicate white seeds. In late autumn,
on the banks of the Tsin-Tang River,
in Chokiang, south of Hangchow, this
tree is a striking object. The leaves
are then of a blood-red color instead
of light green. When the tallow has
been squeezed out of the seeds the re-
mained is preserved to be used as
fuel or to enrich the land. Philadel-
phia Record.

LOW-PRICED TAILORS

PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS
NOW OBTAIN THEM.

Time Was When Those Only Could
Wear That Style Who Were Able to
Pay Big Money or Run Big Bills—
Gotham Gossip.

New York correspondence: ICH folk no longer
have severe tailor
fashions exclu-
sively to them-
selves. Time was
when the woman
who dressed in
these styles was
either a pay big
money or run big
bills. The past win-
ter changed this.
Now the fashions
are settled, the
straight frock is
no longer an ex-
periment, reliable
patterns are ob-
tainable, and the
selling of cloth
ready for making is
established. What
is the consequence?
Why, the smaller
tailors have taken
to making up mat-
erials to them, while
if they supply the
material they will
turn out a to-order
costume, and by either
method their output
will compare favor-
ably with that of
the larger tailors.
Why, the prices in the
past have been prohi-
bitively high. Fur-
ther—



able, and the selling of cloth
ready for making is
established. What
is the consequence?
Why, the smaller
tailors have taken
to making up mat-
erials to them, while
if they supply the
material they will
turn out a to-order
costume, and by either
method their output
will compare favor-
ably with that of
the larger tailors.
Why, the prices in the
past have been prohi-
bitively high. Fur-
ther—



THREE EXAMPLES OF SUMMER TAILORING.

more, the current stocks of ready-made
tailor suits enable a woman of ordinary
figure to adopt tailor styles inexpen-
sively, and with pleasing results. So now
that twills, ducks and linens of all kinds
are fashionable a new crop of tailor cos-
tumes for summer has appeared. They
are made just as cloths have been made,
and it is possible to have a gown made
order for a greater cost than that of one
ready-made in the same quality. Then
one is in no danger of seeing herself du-
plicated as she comes down her front
steps, in the person across the way who
is out for an airing.

Linen suit or khaki, as some prefer
to call it, will be by all odds the most
popular wash tailor material. Gowns of
this are made with cotton jacket and plain
skirt just clearing the ground, the jacket
to be worn over a white shirt waist. In
some cases a waistcoat of khaki is added,
especially when the gown is very short at
the back and wide open in front. The
khaki may be lined with white duck
throughout or the jacket only may have
this lining. Or the jacket may be fin-
ished with white duck or linen revers and
cuffs. The fashion, of a sudden, ap-
peared in cloth of an even fastness from
the chin and made without collar, is espe-
cially swaggy in a linen gown. The duck
stock and madras tie of the shirt waist
show above the gown, and in some cases
the top buttons of the jacket are left un-
fastened, the points turning back in nat-
ural revers. A khaki suit in natural
color is sketched above in half length.
Its waistcoat and revers facing were
white duck. Its bodice belt was black
satin.

An equally plain suit was the third
one in the first large picture. It was dark
red drilling, self-trimmed with tulle. But
just because the tailor rig is in wash stuff
it need not be made in the simplest pos-
sible scheme. The second of this pictured
quartet was dark blue linen, its pleat-
ings and scalloping as exact as any that
appeared in the most expensive of cloth
suits. Then relief from severity came in
the use of red and white checked pique
for skirt yoke, revers and collar. There
is practically no end to the combinations
that may be made in this general fashion
to the end that the wash tailor suit may
not be too simple.

Perhaps the most swaggy of all the
types of these suits is that in which se-
vere tailoring is combined with the ex-
ample of this sort that appears here was
light brown cotton canvas, trimmed lib-
erally with cotton sateen in a darker
shade of brown. Other jaunty gowns of
cotton canvas are trimmed with self-
trimming, and with blouse bodices open
over shirt waists, the general effect is
simple enough to class them among tail-
or suits.

Dressmakers realize the rivalry of the

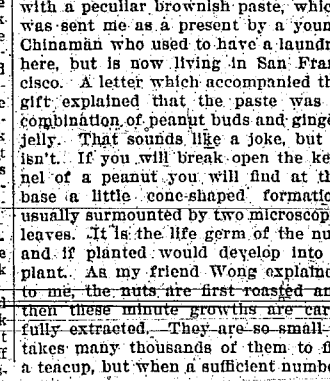
tailor-down-the-side-street, and their de-
fiance consists in turning out summer
gowns that are alluring in summer dai-
lyments, in the hope that if a woman once
puts her eye on them the mere idea of a
severe wash gown will become abhorrent.
Next summer will clinch the impression
made this spring by the comparative few-
ness of hard and fast styles. Brief
descriptions of the gowns remaining here
will give hint of how great the variety
is to be. Remaining in the first large
picture is a combination of black and
white taffeta. Black and white laces
trimmed the skirt, and white all-over lace
was unlined in sleeves and yoke. Be-
ginning at the left in the third cut there
is, first, a string of colored silk pique, with
inner bodice of green wash silk and elec-
tric belt of black satin. Next is an elec-
tric blue taffeta surah, trimmed with
deep bands of white taffeta tulle with
narrow black velvet. Then comes a white
lawn over pale pink, with all-over em-
brodery for inner sleeves and yoke. Next
is a poppy colored India silk trimmed
with white lace. Last is a delicate green
foulard, yoke and sleeves of white polka
dotted silk outlined with corn lace. These
six gowns don't show all the fashions,
any more than one swallow makes a
summer, nor do they more than hint at
the unusual variety that is to prevail.
Evidently the obscure tailors have been a
potent spur for the dressmakers.
Copyright, 1900.

Church Sloopers.
Here is a story which was told by
Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson at
the Twentieth Century Club in Boston
recently: A country clergyman called



on Henry Ward Beecher and asked his
advice about what to do with persons
who go to sleep in church—something
which had become quite prevalent in
his congregation. Mr. Beecher listen-
ed very attentively, admitted that it
was serious, and then said: "When I
first came to Plymouth Church I
thought about this problem, and I will
tell you the course I decided upon.
The sexton was given strict orders
that if he saw any person asleep in
my congregation, he should at once go
straight into the pulpit and wake-up
the minister."

Queer Chinese Delicacy.
"The Chinese have a strange idea of
table delicacies," says a writer in the
New Orleans Times-Herald. "A few
days ago I received a small jar filled
with a peculiar brownish paste, which
was sent me as a present by a young
Chinaman who used to have a laundry
here, but is now living in San Fran-
cisco. A letter which accompanied the
gift explained that the paste was a
combination of peanut buds and ginger
jelly. That sounds like a joke, but it
isn't. If you will break open the ker-
nel of a peanut you will find at the
base a little cone-shaped formation
usually surmounted by two microscopic
leaves. It is the life germ of the nut,
and if planted would develop into a
plant. As my friend Wong explained
to me, the nuts are first roasted and
then these minute growths are care-
fully extracted. They are so small it
takes many thousands of them to fill
a teaspoon, but when a sufficient number



are collected they are put in a mortar
and ground into a fine flour, which is
subsequently mixed with the ginger
jelly and rubbed down to a smooth
paste. That sent me was about the
consistency of cream cheese, and it
had a peculiar aromatic taste that was
rather pleasant. It is one of the queer
scent-confections that the Chinese like
so much at between courses, and as it
costs \$10 an ounce it is literally worth
almost its weight in gold. I have eaten
a little of the preparation, but I
don't think I'm apt to acquire a
taste for it."

Genius does not always manifest
itself in a boy's early years. Robert
Burns was a dudder at his school
books. So was Oliver Goldsmith.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan's mother
called him "an incorrigible dunce,"
while Dr. Adam Clarke, author of the
famous "Commentaries on the Bible,"
figured to his father's mind as "a
grievous dunce" when a boy. Dean
Swift was "plucked" at Dublin Univer-
sity, and Sir Humphrey Davy, after-
ward a great scientist, was but an ordi-
nary pupil in school.

The Government of Argentina has
ordered the expurgation from the na-
tional anthem of its last four lines,
which alluded to the ancient domina-
tion of Spain over the country. These
lines were contained in the first verse,
of "estrofa," of the song. "Their sup-
pression indicates the existence of a
fraternal spirit, which has been initi-
ated by the recent visit of the Argen-
tine naval vessel Presidente Sarmiento,
to the ports of Spain, and by that
of the Spanish cruiser Rio de la
Plata, at Buenos Ayres.

Barbers Are Regulated.
The Province of Quebec requires the
barber, first of all, to be himself a
healthy subject, free from transmissi-
ble affections. Then he must pass an
examination in disinfection.

Most men have their wits sharpened
on the grindstone of adversity.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The unexpected often happens; but
we can't always explain, afterward,
how anything else could have been ex-
pected reflects Puck.

Cape Nome has one eterna advan-
tage over most other Alaskan gold
fields. It is on salt water and it's
easier to get home from.

An Iowa man who rescued a widow
from drowning was married to her
three days later. This may have a
tendency to discourage heroism in the
State.

Statistics of the criminal population
of the United States show that only six
per cent. of the total number of crim-
inals are women.

Smallpox had practically disappeared
from this country when the war with
Spain began, but since then our sol-
diers returning from foreign service
have established centres of infection in
many States.

The coal fields in Pennsylvania are
nearly all taken up. Coal land in Con-
necticut district is selling for about
\$1,000 an acre. The iron, coal and
steel men are turning to the West Vir-
ginia fields.

It has been ascertained by a series
of questions that what children are
most afraid of are thunderstorms.
Next come reptiles, strangers, dark-
ness, fire, death, domestic animals, ill-
ness, wild animals, water, insects, etc.

When the concert of European pow-
ers assembled beneath the walls of
Constantinople to serenade the debt-
lodging Sultan the first number on the
programme will doubtless be one with
a refrain running "Pay, pay, pay."

Our forestry exhibit at the Paris ex-
hibition will be worth all it costs if
it teaches the American sight-seer
some needed lessons about forest pre-
servation.

The London Lancet says that large
portions of the stomach, or even the
whole of it may be removed, with no
very great mortality, and in success-
ful cases with wonderfully little effect
on the patient's digestion.

An Old Males' Club up in Massachu-
setts has just finished debating the
question, "Are Bachelors Human?"
The judges decided in the negative. All
old bachelors should at once make
tracks for a region where they are
classed with the divinities.

If there be a flaw in the Constitu-
tion of Illinois which makes it im-
possible for the people of that State
to restrain any of their number from
using the United States flag for adver-
tising purposes it should be amended
at once. The symbol of the Union
should be preserved from misuse at
home as well as abroad, thinks the
Philadelphia Record.

According to a circular issued by
Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the well-known
French economist, and quoted by Uni-
ted States Consul Covert of Lyons,
Frenchmen possess not less than \$300-
000,000 in Transvaal mining property,
and the French German and Dutch
stockholders own probably more than
half of the mines.

The development of a child should
not be left to the mother alone. It
needs the directing influence of the
mother; the strengthening influence of
the father. Often a child's nature,
possibilities and growth are unknown
and unwatched by his father. It is
something he does not understand be-
cause he does not study it. It is here
that there is a lack in many families.

The only way to remedy it is by for-
ming classes for fathers in the kinder-
garten, observes Mrs. B. B. Langstedt,
of New York City. Let them catch a
glimpse of the wonderful unfolding of
child nature.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The
proposed substitution of automobiles
for mules on the Delaware and Har-
tan Canal is but an episode in the
ruthless advance of civilization. Like
the poor Indian and the high frame
bicycle, the mule must go. He has
outlived his hybrid usefulness. He is
needed to drag ammunition and camp
kettles over South African battlefields
where sight of dirty canvasbags and
taste of Nebraska corn will never ease
the ache of his homesick heart. His
part in the upbuilding of the great
west is forgotten, and the American
landscape seems strangely lacking in
a notable particular. In figure, as in
reality, the passing of the canal mule
is almost funeral."

Genius does not always manifest
itself in a boy's early years. Robert
Burns was a dudder at his school
books. So was Oliver Goldsmith.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan's mother
called him "an incorrigible dunce,"
while Dr. Adam Clarke, author of the
famous "Commentaries on the Bible,"
figured to his father's mind as "a
grievous dunce" when a boy. Dean
Swift was "plucked" at Dublin Univer-
sity, and Sir Humphrey Davy, after-
ward a great scientist, was but an ordi-
nary pupil in school.

The Government of Argentina has
ordered the expurgation from the na-
tional anthem of its last four lines,
which alluded to the ancient domina-
tion of Spain over the country. These
lines were contained in the first verse,
of "estrofa," of the song. "Their sup-
pression indicates the existence of a
fraternal spirit, which has been initi-
ated by the recent visit of the Argen-
tine naval vessel Presidente Sarmiento,
to the ports of Spain, and by that
of the Spanish cruiser Rio de la
Plata, at Buenos Ayres.

Barbers Are Regulated.
The Province of Quebec requires the
barber, first of all, to be himself a
healthy subject, free from transmissi-
ble affections. Then he must pass an
examination in disinfection.

Most men have their wits sharpened
on the grindstone of adversity.

come and expenses, concludes with
this striking statement: "American
labor is paid trouble the wages paid
German labor in the same calling, and
the cost of food is from ten to fifty
per cent. cheaper in the United States
than in Germany." In the St. Louis
district (Pomerania) the average work-
man with a wife and two children pays
35.7 cents a day for food. His rent
for two rooms cost \$2.38 a month.
Clothing, except shoes, is cheap, but
coal is rather high, and kerosene is
fifty per cent. above American prices.
Carpenters in shipyards get \$3.25 per
week of sixty-six hours and common
laborers \$2.14. Domestic service is
wretchedly paid, the wages ranging
from \$2.14 per month for kitchen
servants to \$3.50 for housekeepers.
The Consul says that the cost of liv-
ing is increasing faster than the rate
of wages, and "the outlook for the
toilers is anything but favorable."

American locomotives and cars in
Egypt call forth from Lord Cromer,
the British Minister and Consul Gen-
eral in Egypt, the following explana-
tion: He says that while the railway
authorities prefer adhering to British
locomotives, as the men are acquainted
with their peculiarities, when time and
cost are considered the British manu-
facturer cannot compete with the
American. The latter offer engines,
built on standard American plans, at
lower prices and in less time than they
can be secured from British or Eu-
ropean builders. The British manufac-
turers, on the other hand, not being
in the habit of building engines to
standard plans of their own, content
themselves with tendering on the de-
signs of the Egyptian railway authori-
ties; with the result that these spe-
cially made engines cost much more
money and take much more time to
build.

Rural free delivery has been in opera-
tion in Carroll County, Md., for three
months, one-third of which was fruit-
less of telling results, because of the
opposition encountered. Yet in that
quarter the service was almost self-
sustaining. Offsetting the cost of the
service by the saving effected in the
discontinuance of the star routes and
the fourth-class offices, and by the in-
crease of revenues resulting from the
service, the net cost was only \$230.
The officials have the best of reasons
for expecting a snug profit to the gov-
ernment at the close of the first year,
to arise from the increased postal
revenue in the county. For the first
quarter that revenue increase was 23.5
per cent., a surprising advance, con-
sidering that for the last five years
the average annual increase in the ag-
gregate revenues of the 750 free-deliv-
ery post-offices (producing seventy
per cent. of all postal revenues) is only
a fraction over eight per cent. "These
figures leave no room for argument,"
the superintendent says. "They force
the conclusion that rural free delivery,
as a system of the postal service, will
effect phenomenal increases in the pos-
tal revenues of the future."

The right of dogs to run at large in
the country without being shot, pro-
vided they are doing no harm, is dis-
cussed in an interesting opinion by the
Mississippi Supreme Court in the case
of Hodges vs. Causey. Causey shot
and killed Hodges's dog, a deerhound,
as she was running through corn rows
in Causey's field in Sunflower County.
For this, Hodges sued Causey. In de-
fense, Causey said that his place was
posted, that he had twice warned
Hodges to keep his dogs off his
(Causey's) place, and that he shot the
deerhound as she was running through
the corn rows, to prevent her from
damaging growing cotton which was
in the same field. The jury decided in
favor of Causey. The Supreme Court,
in ordering a new trial, quoted with
approval law to the effect that "one
is never justified in going to excessive
lengths in the defense of himself or
his property from assault or injury";
that "the method of defence must bear
a certain relation to the character of
the wrong done, and the threatened injury,"
and that "the fact that a dog is tres-
passing does not justify his wanton or
malicious destruction." The court
pointed out that the corn through
which the dog was running was fully
matured (it was in November), and
that at the time she was shot she had
done no damage to the cotton. The
court said the jury should have been
allowed to say whether, in view of all
the circumstances, the killing was rea-
sonable.

When you